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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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JAPAN

Ambassador Katori Meets With USSR's Tikhonov	C 1
Soviet Sub 'Drifting' in Sea of Japan 20 Sep	C 1
MITI Minister Welcomes U.S. Steel Decision	C 1
Defense Chief To Discuss Nuclear Issue in U.S.	C 2
Agreement With U.S. on ACMI Zone Off Okinawa	C 2
Socialist Party Delegation Continues DPRK Visit	C 2
Flood Aid Discussed	C 2
Meets With Kim Il-song	C 3
Kim on Military Advance	C 3
Tripartite Talks Discussed	C 4
Fishery Accord Viewed	C 5
Kim's Attitude Praised	C 6
Meets With Yun Ki-pok	C 6
Ho Tam Hints of DPRK Boycott of Seoul Olympics	C 7
Officials, Traders Outraged by ROK Import Curb	C 7
Firms Serve as Conduit in ROK-PRC Trade	C 8
Labor Minister Proposes Dialogue of ASEAN Unions [AFP]	C 8
Foreign Ministry To Grant Aid to Philippines	C 9
Fishery Notes Exchanged With New Zealand	C 9
Further on Gabon President's Visit to Japan	C 9
Call for Economic Ties	C 9
Joint Communique Issued	C 10
Visit Concludes	C 10
Nakasone Briefs Abe Before Gromyko, Mexico Talks	C 10
LE FIGARONakasone Interview on Foreign Affairs [Paris 1 Sep]	C 11
Police Chiefs' Resignations Not Linked to LDP Fire	C 12
Work on Uranium Enrichment Plant To Begin in Oct	C 13
Economic Agency Official Discusses Growth Rate	C 13
Finance Ministry Survey on Economic Upswing	C 14
Official Projection on Raw Steel Output	C 14

NORTH KOREA

People Desire Relief Goods To Reach Victims Soon	D 1
Relief Promised in Few Days [NODONG SINMUN 21 Sep]	D 1
WASHINGTON POST View of Relief 'Absurd Slander'	D 3
[NODONG SINMUN 18 Sep]	
Further Reportage on JSP's Ishibashi Visit	D 4
20 Sep Talks	D 4
Luncheon Held	D 4
Trip to Nampo	D 4
Resolution Adopted in Japan Against Alliance	D 5
Various Chinese Delegations Arrive in Pyongyang	D 5
Commerce Delegation	D 5
Friendship Group	D 5
Second Friendship Group	D 6

Hwang Chang-yop Meets Chinese Cultural Group	D 6
Soviet Song, Dance Ensemble Met by Chang Chol	D 6
NODONG SINMUN Comments on Soviet Friendship	D 7
Defense Ministry Marks Bulgarian Founding Day	D 9
Messages Exchanged With Nicaraguan Minister	D 9
NODONG SINMUN Calls for Ideological Unity [18 Sep]	D 10
Correction to 'Breach of Faith' Commentary	D 12

SOUTH KOREA

Government Comment on Kim Tae-chung Return	E 1
N. Korean Purpose of Relief Goods Doubted [SEOUL SINMUN 20 Sep]	E 1
Korea Should Settle Its Problems by Itself [CHOSON ILBO 20 Sep]	E 3
Japanese Papers Cited on Kim's Peace Gesture [THE KOREA HERALD 21 Sep]	E 4
DKP To Ask for Resignation of 4 Ministers [THE KOREA TIMES 21 Sep]	E 5
Student Demonstrators Seize Police Substation [THE KOREA HERALD 21 Sep]	E 5

MONGOLIA

Gombojab Receives Bulgarian CP Delegation	F 1
RSFSR Deputy Light Industry Minister Arrives	F 1
USSR's Grishin Awarded Order of Sukhe Bator	F 1
MPRP Greeting to Grishin	F 1
Jagbaral Greets Hungarian President's Birthday	F 2
Jagbaral Receives New Turkish Ambassador	F 2
International Geological Meeting Closes	F 2

KAMPUCHEA

Thai Paper Interviews KPNLF Official on Fighting [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW 21 Sep]	H 1
VODK on Vietnamese Efforts To Woo Japan	H 1

LAOS

PASASON 'Article' Discusses White Book Contents [20 Sep]	I 1
Thai Protest Over Broder Actions Discussed [PASASON 20 Sep]	I 2
Party Propaganda Delegation Leaves for USSR	I 3
Trade Union Delegation Departs for Moscow	I 3
Youth Union Group Returns From GDR Visit	I 3
Party Delegation Returns From Ethiopian Congress	I 3

THAILAND

Supreme Command Spokesman on Kampuchea Fighting	J 1
Prasong on Vietnamese Proposal on Kampuchea	J 1
Burmese Gunboats Fire on, Seize 6 Trawlers	J 1
[BANGKOK WORLD 20 Sep]	
Prachak Apologizes in Bid To Patch Up Rift [AFP]	J 2
SIAM RAT on Arrests [19 Sep]	J 2
THAI RAT Editorial [20 Sep]	J 3
Spokesman Says Prem Due Back in Bangkok 29 Sep	J 3
[THE NATION REVIEW 21 Sep]	

VIETNAM

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Prisoners Issue	K 1
Le Duan, Nguyen Co Thach Leave for India Visit	K 1
CPV, JCP Delegations Continue Hanoi Talks	K 2
Pham Van Dong Congratulates Canada's Mulroney	K 2
Do Muoi, Delegation Return From Bulgaria, USSR	K 2
Party, State Delegation Returns From Ethiopia	K 3
Tran Tan Speaks at Hanoi Liberation Anniversary	K 3

INDONESIA

Papers View Restoration of Relations With PRC	N 1
Murdani on 'Dual Functions' Role of Armed Forces	N 1
Muslim Dissidents Arrested Following Riots [AFP]	N 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Mahathir Concerned Over UK Trade Imbalance	O 1
[NEW STRAIT TIMES 19 Sep]	
Praises Ties [NEW STRAIT TIMES 19 Sep]	O 1
Mahathir Leaves for Rome on 3-Day Visit	O 2
Briefs: Upgrading, Building Transmitters	O 2

PHILIPPINES

'Militant Students' Rally at U.S. Embassy 20 Sep [AFP]	P 1
Foreign Minister Leaves for UN General Assembly	P 1
Marcos Discusses IMF Loan, Economic Recovery	P 1
Views Loan Approval	P 1
Stresses Unity	P 2
Marcos Rejects Plebiscite on Powers Amendment [AFP]	P 3
Enrile Discusses CPP's Functional Commissions	P 3
New Travel Tax Rates Go Into Effect 17 Sep	P 4
Foreign Investment Down for First Months	P 4
[BUSINESS DAY 17 Sep]	

Virata on Ouster Move, Foreign Loan Issues	P 5
Fernandez Reports Progress in IMF Negotiations	P 6
Paper on IMF Report on Loan Approval Delays [BUSINESS DAY 14 Sep]	P 6
Coalition Notes Political Repression in Provinces [BUSINESS DAY 13 Sep]	P 7
MALAYA Discusses Problems of Workingmen [9 Sep]	P 8
Columnist Views Tolentino Presidential Prospects [METRO MANILA TIMES 16 Sep]	P 11

AMBASSADOR KATORI MEETS WITH USSR'S TIKHONOV

OW210225 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 21 KYODO -- Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov, in a meeting with Japan's envoy to Moscow here Thursday, refused to acknowledge a Soviet-Japanese territorial issue or to discuss political matters. Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yasue Katori met with the prime minister for 45 minutes to call for a solution to the problem of the Soviet-held northern Japanese islands in order to conclude a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty. The envoy also said that in order to foster mutual understanding between the two countries, a visit to Japan by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko would be beneficial.

Tikhonov, skirting all political issues, said that bilateral trade between the two countries was comparatively low. He added that the Soviet Union hopes for improved bilateral relations and progress in economic and cultural exchange in the future.

SOVIET SUB 'DRIFTING' IN SEA OF JAPAN 20 SEP

OW210037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO -- A Golf II-class Soviet ballistic missile submarine was spotted drifting near Okinoshima Island in the Sea of Japan and emitting volumes of white smoke shortly before noon Thursday, the Defense Agency said.

The 3,000-ton submarine, escorted by a Natya I-class minesweeper, was drifting some 90 kilometers northwest of the island, according to reports from P-3C aircraft of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force. The submarine carries three SS-N-5 missiles. The submarine of this type is the oldest Soviet strategic missile sub, first seen around 1960. The smoke-emitting submarine soon submerged and when it floated again about two and a half hours later, the smoke was no longer coming out, the reports said. The submarine, however, continued to drift until Thursday evening.

Some Japanese military critics said the fire could have led to an explosion of nuclear fuel for the missiles. In August 1980, a 5,500-ton Soviet nuclear-powered submarine of Echo I class caught fire off Okinawa and nine crewmembers were killed and three others hurt.

MITI MINISTER WELCOMES U.S. STEEL DECISION

OW200157 Tokyo KYODO in English 0148 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Sao Paulo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi Wednesday welcomed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision against imposing quotas on steel imports. "I think the (President's) decision not to resort to Article 201 (on emergency import curbs) of the 1974 trade act is in the interests of our two countries," Okonogi told a press conference.

Okonogi, who attended a three-day conference of trade ministers of both developed and developing countries in Rio de Janeiro, said that the decision might have been encouraged by Japanese efforts for orderly steel shipments to the U.S. Addressing a luncheon hosted by the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Brazil earlier Wednesday, Okonogi said he will advise Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to visit Brazil after as he is re-elected president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party in November. When Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo visited Japan in May, he invited Nakasone to visit Brazil.

DEFENSE CHIEF TO DISCUSS NUCLEAR ISSUE IN U.S.

OW210327 Tokyo KYODO in English 0254 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO -- Defense Chief Yuko Kurihara said Thursday that he will broach the subject of "peace and nuclear disarmament" for the first time at a Japan-U.S. defense summit meeting next week in Washington. Kurihara, director general of the Defense Agency, made the remark when he called on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to explain his plans for the meeting he will hold with U.S. secretary of defense next Monday.

According to officials, Kurihara told Nakasone that Japanese and U.S. defense chiefs will discuss the defense of the two countries in views to be expressed on the newly broached subject. He was quoted as saying Japan will "cope appropriately" if the U.S. makes any requests during the defense summit. His remarks were not elaborated.

Kurihara is scheduled to leave here for the United States Friday to attend the meeting. He will then visit West Germany, Belgium and France.

AGREEMENT WITH U.S. ON ACMI ZONE OFF OKINAWA

OW201201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO -- The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee agreed Thursday to newly set an air training zone for American fighterplane pilots over the Pacific east off Okinawa island. The new training zone for air combat maneuvering instrumentation (ACMI) covers an area of 4,200 square kilometers from the height of 900 meters to 18,000 meters, according to Japanese committee members. Tracking stations will be installed on the sea surface in the area to monitor and evaluate pilot combat skills.

The United States has been requesting an ACMI zone since 1981. The Defense Facilities Administration Agency will compensate local fishermen who are shut out of the area when training is underway.

SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION CONTINUES DPRK VISIT

Flood Aid Discussed

OW190047 Tokyo KYODO in English 0040 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 19 KYODO -- North and South Korea have agreed to resume talks between their Red Cross officials on North Korea's flood aid offer on Friday, North Korean officials said Tuesday night. The officials told this to a visiting delegation from the Japan Socialist Party, according to inform sources.

A meeting held Tuesday at Panmunjom ended in deadlock as the two failed to resolve differences over the way of delivering the North's relief goods for South Korean flood victims. The South Korean Red Cross, in the meantime, said in a statement issued Tuesday night in Seoul that there was no need to continue the Red Cross talks unless the North changes its attitude. But if North Korea informed the South in advance of concrete plans to deliver the aid supplies at Panmunjom and the two ports of Inchon and Pukpyong in the South before the end of this month, South Korea is ready to take necessary steps, the statement said.

The statement was indicative of Seoul's will to reopen the Panmunjom talks, though conditionally. At Tuesday's meeting, the North Korean side insisted that some of the relief goods should be delivered by road directly to Seoul.

Meets With Kim Il-song

OW190155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 19 KYODO -- North Korean President Kim Il-song said his country wants to get on good terms with the United States "as soon as possible." Kim made the statement in a speech at a reception he offered Tuesday night to a visiting delegation of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) led by Chairman Masashi Ishibashi.

The North Korean leader denounced the recent visit to Japan by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, labeling it "sycophant diplomacy." "We cannot forgive on any account the traitorous act of the South Korean authority who resorted to sycophant diplomacy on (Chon's) visit to Japan in an attempt to yield South Korea again to Japanese domination, Kim said.

But in referring to the Chon government in Seoul, Kim refrained from using such bitter words as the puppet regime that North Koreans usually utter. Kim also defended North Korea's proposal for tripartite talks among the two Koreas and the U.S. for peace on the Korean peninsula, saying the three-way talk is the "most realistic form of negotiations at present state." "We sincerely desire," Kim said, "to put an end as soon as possible to confrontation in the relations between (North) Korea and the United States and between North and South." He also hoped to "set up a confederal government regardless of the differences in ideas and systems between North and South so that all the Koreans will live in harmony as one nation in the unified land."

Ishibashi in his speech threw his party's support for the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks, saying he urged U.S. leaders to realize the talks when he visited Washington earlier this year. South Korea has rejected the Pyongyang-proposed formula and instead calls for direct talks between North and South Korea. On bilateral relations, Ishibashi urged early resumption of North Korea-Japan talks on a private fishery agreement, which has been ineffective since its expiry in June of 1982.

The Japan Socialist Party has consistently asked the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to allow North Korean officials to enter Japan for the negotiations, Ishibashi said. The party will continue to strive to have the Tokyo government change its North Korea policy, he said. Japan does not recognize North Korea diplomatically.

Kim on Military Advance

OW190905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 19 KYODO -- North Korean President Kim Il-song said Wednesday his country has no intention of "advancing" into the southern half of the Korean peninsula as many South Koreans are worried about. In the past, President Kim, Communist Party leader since North Korea's foundation in 1948, repeatedly said that his country will not go beyond the Demilitarized Zone into the South for a military invasion.

Apparently not assured, South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan gave a warning last month against North Korea's possible military action across the 38th Parallel over the next few years before the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

President Kim ruled out that possibility in a meeting with a delegation of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP).

JSP officials, led by Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, held talks with the North Korean leader on the second day of their scheduled five-day visit to North Korea with which Japan has no diplomatic relations.

Tripartite Talks Discussed

OW191131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 19 KYODO -- North Korean President Kim Il-song, dispelling South Korean fears, ruled out the possibility Wednesday that his communist country may militarily attack the southern half of the divided Korean peninsula. "We cannot or will not advance into the South," Kim was quoted as telling a visiting delegation of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP). "We have no intentions of crossing (the Demilitarized Zone) into the South even if something unusual should happen there."

JSP sources here said Kim's statement is a clear declaration that North Korea will stay away from any action which may increase tensions on the peninsula, the front line of the Western and Eastern blocs.

In the meeting, President Kim denied allegations made by South Korea and the United States that North Korea has a military edge over the South. "It's a lie," Kim was quoted as saying. "In fact," the communist leader went on, "(South Korea's) Armed Forces are twice as big as (those) we have."

Kim also reminded JSP officials that South Korea has a larger population and that the country has modern U.S.-made weapons. An independent Western analyst says North Korea has a total of 784,000 troops, compared with the 622,000 in the South Korean Armed Forces. North Korean leaders have repeatedly assured South Koreans that they have no intentions of invading the South.

Still not convinced, South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan warned last month against the possibility North Korea could "unleash a war" on the peninsula.

The 72-year-old president, the only top leader North Koreans have known since their country's foundation in 1948, also touched on Pyongyang-proposed peace talks, and said Korean problems should be discussed only at negotiations involving the two Koreas and the United States. North Korea proposed Pyongyang-Seoul-Washington talks earlier this year, but South Korea rejected the idea in preference for direct negotiations between the Koreas. Reminding that the idea of three-party talks was initially put forward by the Carter administration, President Kim said it appears to be the most "realistic" formula under the present circumstances.

The JSP delegation, led by Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, arrived here Tuesday for a five-day visit at the invitation of the Korea Workers' Party. The JSP trip has aroused a lot of attention and interest in Japan and its neighbor countries because it was made in the wake of President Chon's state visit to Japan earlier this month, the first by a South Korean head of state. The Korean situation dominated two rounds of talks between Chon and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea.

Fishery Accord Viewed

OW200601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0524 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, Sept. 20 KYODO -- North Korean President Kim Il-song Thursday said there would be no shooting at Japanese fishing boats operating near North Korea in the Sea of Japan. Kim made the assurance during his talks with Masashi Ishibashi, leader of Japan's No. 1 opposition Socialist Party, held here Thursday morning. Kim expressed regret over the death of a Japanese fisherman in a recent shooting by North Korean patrolmen. The president told Ishibashi that he had ordered patrolmen not to shoot at Japanese fishing boats because Japanese ships are not enemies. Kim said Japanese fishermen from now on can rely on the North Korean promise not to shoot at them.

In the shooting in late July, referred to by Kim, Mitsugu Yukidomari, skipper of a 49.86-ton fishing boat from Japan's Ishikawa prefecture, was shot and killed. The North Koreans charged the boat violated their military boundary.

The Kim-Ishibashi tete-a-tete was the third round of talks since Ishibashi arrived here Tuesday leading his party delegation for a five-day visit. The two rounds of talks on Tuesday and Wednesday were joined by their aides.

Also, on the Japanese hope to renew a private-level bilateral fishery accord, Kim suggested Ishibashi that a Japanese negotiating team visit North Korea for the renewal issue, adding that there would be a good chance for solving the problem. [sentence as received] The private-level fishery accord expired in June 1982.

The visit of a North Korean negotiating team to Tokyo on the accord did not materialize mainly because of Japan's retaliatory steps against the Rangoon bomb attack. Those measures restrict personnel exchanges between Japan and North Korea. But, Chairman Ishibashi of the largest Japanese opposition party has a great aspiration to play a role for closer relations between the two countries.

Other details of the Kim-Ishibashi talks on Thursday remain yet to be known. But, before the talks, Ishibashi's aides predicted that the two leaders would probably exchange "highly political" opinions on ways for easing the tension on the Korean peninsula.

Also, the two leaders are believed to have talked about the North Korean new law on joint business ventures because Ishibashi has a strong interest in North Korea's open-market economic policy. The Korean law calling for protection of foreign joint venture partners' interests were put into effect on September 8. This decision has led many Japanese analysts to speculate that North Korea may be shifting to an open-market policy from its self reliant economic posture by inviting more investment and technology from Japan and other western countries as well. However, the North Koreans Thursday denied such speculation, saying that Western reports on the new Korean law were distorted. The North Koreans made the denial during a working-level discussion between the JSP and the Korean party, held here Thursday morning, JSP sources said. In reference to the joint venture law, the North Koreans said North Korea would try to expand economic exchanges with the Soviet Union and East European countries for the present, the JSP sources said.

Kim's Attitude Praised

OW201145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO -- Japan Thursday hailed North Korean President Kim Il-song's flexible approaches as shown during talks with Japanese opposition leader Masashi Ishibashi. A senior Foreign Ministry official described it as fine that Kim promised not to accuse the Cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by name. The official, who asked not to be identified, said the North Korean leader's remark was something like an overture for an improved relationship with Japan which currently has no diplomatic ties with Pyongyang.

The government also reacted favorably to North Korea's proposal to send flood relief materials to Inchon, Pukpyong and Panmunjom. Those flexible initiatives might lead to a relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula, the official said.

Japan, however, will not immediately lift sanctions against the North taken after the Rangoon terrorist attack last October which claimed the lives of four South Korean Cabinet members, the official said. Under the sanctions, Japan strictly curbs contacts between Japanese and North Korean diplomats, restricts interchanges with Pyongyang and bans flights to and from the North via Japan. The same ministry official denied the possibility of allowing North Korea to open a trade office in Japan.

Ishibashi, leader of the No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party, went to Pyongyang Tuesday for a five-day visit. On Thursday, Kim told Ishibashi that he sees more interchanges with South Korea and that he would not accuse the Cabinet of Prime Minister Nakasone by name.

Meets With Yun Ki-pok

OW210339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 21 KYODO -- A North Korean leader has said the new North Korean law on joint venture law does not constitute a change in its external economic policy. Yun Ki-pok, vice chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the North Korean People's Committee, made the explanation in reference to the new law, enacted on September 8, during his meeting with a visiting delegation of the Japan Socialist Party, Thursday night.

Yun told the Japanese guests that the new law is designed to develop the country's independent national economy, and not to alter its external economic policy. Yun also said the law was not in imitation of other countries' systems and that North Korea would create no special economic zone as set up in China. Yun said the law will allow firms and individuals of any country to set up joint venture companies in case of need anywhere in the country on the basis of principles of equality and reciprocity. The joint venture companies will be managed by boards of directors to be organized by both North Korean and foreign business partners, Yun said. He said the North Korean Government would not control management of the joint venture companies, but purchases and distribution of raw materials would be adjusted in line with the government's economic policy.

HO TAM HINTS OF DPRK BOYCOTT OF SEOUL OLYMPICS

OW211131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 21 KYODO -- A senior North Korean official hinted Friday North Korea will stay away from the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Seoul, saying many countries will boycott the event if there is no change of venue. Ho Tam, former foreign minister and a member of the Politburo of the ruling Workers Party, made the prediction in an interview with visiting Japanese reporters. Ho also said North Korea was launching an international campaign urging other countries to stay away from the Seoul Olympiad.

He charged the International Olympic Committee made a wrong decision in allowing Seoul to stage the Olympic Games because South Korea was in a quasi state of war. Many countries will boycott the Games if they are staged in the South Korean capital, he said. He claimed there is a growing movement among developing countries and within the communist camp urging a change of venue for the 1988 Olympics.

Ho also spoke on bilateral relations with Japan, saying North Korea hoped to improve ties with Japan. Ho was, however, sharply critical of what he called Tokyo's one-sided Korea policy. If the Japanese Government stops hampering Korea's reunification through its one-sided, pro-Seoul policy, there will be no need for Pyongyang to criticize Tokyo, Ho told the Japanese reporters, who were travelling with Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi.

OFFICIALS, TRADERS OUTRAGED BY ROK IMPORT CURB

OW200845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0801 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO -- South Korea's latest import curb has confused, if not outraged, the Japanese Government and trading industry which are about to expand the bilateral economic relations in the aftermath of President Chon Tu-hwan's historic state visit to Japan earlier this month. It could undermine the valuable friendly atmosphere created by the presidential visit, the first by a South Korean head of state, a trading industry source said. He noted "the bad timing" of the virtual import restriction on Japanese products as it was revealed last week shortly before a scheduled visit by a full-fledged Japanese buying mission to that country.

About 100 Japanese Government officials and top-ranking businessmen, headed by Chairman Taiichiro Matsuo of Marubeni Corp., are to visit Seoul early next month.

When the news report on the import curb came out last week, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] did not hide its displeasure, with a spokesman saying, "It is very regrettable if the news is true." The Japanese Government is requesting Seoul's explanation of the measures through diplomatic channels. Major trading houses have instructed their residents in Seoul to survey the effect of the import curb.

According to the Japanese source, the virtual import restriction came in a guideline conveyed to key South Korean industry organizations last month in the name of the minister of industry and commerce. The guideline on application of the import recommendation system called for tighter checks of import applications.

Under the recommendation system, a South Korean trader needs consent, or recommendation, to import the listed goods from the industry producing them. According to the recent guidelines, the industry organizations in steel, machinery, air conditioning, auto, electronics, before giving the consent, have to check:

- whether there are no local products that could substitute for imports,
- whether the import comes from a country which has a huge trade surplus with South Korea, and
- whether the imported goods can be processed for reexport.

There is no direct reference to Japan in the guideline, but the Japanese trading industry believes "the country with the huge trade surplus with South Korea" is obviously Japan. The trading source said the new steps are aimed at blocking imports from Japan of paper and pulp, cellophane paper, wool textiles, wrist watches, diesel engines and synthetic gum. Japan marked a 1.7-billion-dollar trade surplus in the total 5.85 billion dollar two-way trade with that country in the first half of 1984. In 1983, South Korea's trade deficit with Japan rose 32 percent from a year earlier to 2.6 billion dollars, accounting for 33 percent of the overall deficits. Despite a rapidly growing national economy, South Korea's foreign debt totaled 40.5 billion dollars as of the end of the last year and it is a high agenda item to alleviate balance of payment deficits through rectifying the trade imbalance.

FIRMS SERVE AS CONDUIT IN ROK-PRC TRADE

OW140913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO -- Japanese trading houses are handling about 20 percent of trade between South Korea and China via Hong Kong, which accounts for some 90 percent of the bilateral trade, trading sources said Friday. The sources said the Hong Kong-based subsidiaries of these trading companies are increasingly acting as a conduit between South Korea and China which have no diplomatic relations. Hong Kong statistics show two-way trade between the two countries totaled 91 million U.S. dollars in the January-April period, more than double the amount of the same period of a year ago. Annual bilateral trade via Hong Kong last year rose 28.6 percent to about 150 million U.S. dollars.

LABOR MINISTER PROPOSES DIALOGUE OF ASEAN UNIONS

BK210624 Hong Kong AFP in English 0432 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Singapore, Sept 21 (AFP) -- Japanese Labour Minister Misoji Sakamoto has proposed an ongoing dialogue plan between representatives of Japanese employers, workers and trade unions and their counterparts in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Mr Sakamoto told a press conference before he left today for Malaysia to continue an ASEAN tour that the dialogue programme, similar to that Japan has with Australia, should be on a bilateral basis between Japan and each of the ASEAN countries and not as a group.

The minister who also announced a plan to train 5,000 industrial supervisory staff from the ASEAN members -- Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand -- over the next five years said the dialogue plan would be finalised after hearing ASEAN views.

He said Singapore Labour Minister Shanmugam Jayakumar who responded favourably to the idea, told him that the proposal would be discussed by ASEAN labour ministers when they hold their annual meeting in Bangkok early next month.

Japan which has enormous trade and investment ties with ASEAN member countries, is a dialogue partner of the bloc along with the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community at the political and economic level.

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO GRANT AID TO PHILIPPINES

OW210425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0418 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO -- Japan will extend 4.612 billion yen (18.8 million dollars) in grant to the Philippines for promotion of agricultural engineering and medical care, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. A ministry spokesman said that 2.34 billion yen (9.55 million dollars) will be set aside to finance construction of graduate school facilities for an agricultural engineering college. Another 2.272 billion yen (9.27 million dollars) will be used for construction of an emergency aid hospital and purchase of medical equipment, he added.

FISHERY NOTES EXCHANGED WITH NEW ZEALAND

OW210535 Tokyo KYODO in English 0524 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO -- Japan and New Zealand exchanged notes Friday to extend their fishery agreement for another two years, the Foreign Ministry announced. The pact, signed in September 1978 and last extended in May 1982, allows Japanese fishermen to operate inside New Zealand's fishery waters. Last year Japanese fishing boats caught 61.421 tons of tuna, cuttlefish and other fish in the New Zealand waters. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Japan's annual catch quota in the next two years will be determined later.

FURTHER ON GABON PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Call for Economic Ties

OW201027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO -- Visiting Gabonese President el-Hadj Omar Thursday called for direct, not third-party, economic ties between Japan and Gabon. Bongo, head for 17 years of black Africa's wealthiest and most stable nation, told reporters at the national press center in Tokyo that the French are selling Japanese cars in Gabon, an indication of "third-party" Gabonese-Japanese relations. The head of state, who took over as the second president of Gabon in 1967 at the age of 32, pointed out that there were barely 10 kilometers of asphalt roads in the entire nation when he assumed office after the first president died. Progress has been achieved through foreign investment, development of offshore oil, manganese and uranium resources and export of agriculture products, he said. However, he added that the country still lacks various basic industries which Japanese investors could establish through cooperation with the citizens and the Government of Gabon.

Bongo blasted Japanese press coverage of his state visit as "negative" and incorrect. He told reporters that, contrary to news stories, bilateral economic agreements had been achieved in talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday. Bongo said that the Japanese Government will provide technological cooperation to Gabon through assistance with setting up audio-visual facilities, for example.

Although Gabon does not face the problems of starvation and famine that are afflicting some black African nations, Bongo pointed out that his country has the problems of too much rainfall. However, through a governmental policy based on economics, an "economic policy," the ruler said that his country has been able to join the ranks of developing countries. His country, he added, avoids the "politics for politics" rhetoric common among rulers of many African nations. Bongo, known for his support of Libya, replied that he favored the establishment of a "platform for unity" concerning the problem of Chad.

The official visit of the Gabonese head of state comes prior to the beginning of Africa Month in Japan from September 28. The Japanese Government-sponsored campaign is intended to promote mutual understanding between Japan and Africa, as well as to ease food shortages there. Nakasone told the Organization of African Unity (OAU), of which Gabon is a member, on the occasion of its 21st anniversary last May that Japan will cooperate with African countries in carrying out their economic programs.

Joint Communique Issued

OW201205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO -- Japan and Gabon agreed to promote bilateral relations in economic, cultural and other fields, a joint communique issued Thursday said. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and President el-Hadj Omar Bongo shared the perception that peace and stability of the Middle East and Asia are essential to peace and prosperity of the world, the communique said. Both leaders agreed that regional armed conflicts like those in the West Sahara and Chad should be settled peacefully at an early date, it said. Nakasone and Bongo also agreed on the need to solve North-South problems and expand relief to starving Africa, it added.

The leader of the West African country, who came to Japan Tuesday as a state guest, will leave Japan on Friday.

Visit Concludes

OW210345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO -- Emperor Hirohito bade farewell to visiting Gabonese President el-Hadj Omar Bongo and his wife at the state guesthouse Friday morning. The Gabonese president and his wife, who arrived here Tuesday as state guests, are to leave for Seoul later in the day.

NAKASONE BRIEFS ABE BEFORE GROMYKO, MEXICO TALKS

OW180319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone asked Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday to have in-depth discussions with Soviet Vice Premier Andrey Gromyko to improve Japan-Soviet ties, officials said. Nakasone talked with Abe who will represent Japan at the United Nations General Assembly session in New York. The foreign minister, who will meet Gromyko on September 27, told the premier that he would strongly renew Japan's request for the Soviet foreign minister to visit Japan.

Nakasone agreed to Abe's policy to maintain ties with both Iran and Iraq and to promote peace in the Gulf region, the officials said.

The foreign minister will leave Tokyo on Thursday for a 13-day trip to Mexico and the United States. During the stay in Mexico between Friday and Sunday, Abe will meet with President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Minister Bernardo Supulveda. He flies to New York on Monday and holds a series of meetings with foreign leaders through September 28. Abe will return to Tokyo on October 2 after a stopover in Los Angeles.

LE FIGARO NAKASONE INTERVIEW ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PM170922 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 1 Sep 84 pp 68, 70-71

[Interview with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by Robert Lacontre in Tokyo; date not given]

[Excerpt] (Lacontre) Do you not see a change in the aggressiveness of the USSR, which has invaded Afghanistan, which increasingly controls Vietnam, which brought down the South Korean airliner, and which had the pope shot?

(Nakasone) The Soviets have indeed become more aggressive. But on the other hand they have committed many errors. I believe that they are learning from their mistakes. Their diplomacy has failed in Asia, Africa, everywhere. They are having to backtrack. They believed that they could occupy a position of superiority by deploying their SS-20's. The result is that they have strengthened the unity of NATO member countries. They believed that they could stop the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles by encouraging pacifist movement. Exactly the opposite has happened. In Asia, for instance, they have only strengthened China's relations with Japan, the United States, and the ASEAN countries. Another failure, then. Everywhere we are witnessing a softening of Soviet diplomacy. Romania and Yugoslavia attended the Olympic Games; East Germany is moving closer to West Germany....

(Lacontre) Does that not prove that nobody in the Kremlin is governing?

(Nakasone) I believe that is true.

(Lacontre) Will China join the Moscow camp some day?

(Nakasone) China is in the midst of a modernization phase. As long as it accelerates its efforts in this direction it will not move toward the USSR. If there is a danger, it will be when it has transcended this stage. But with a billion inhabitants. I do not believe that it can go back on its decision. Now its living standards are improving: It is though China had eaten the forbidden fruit.

(Lacontre) In 1969 the Russians really did not have the intention of waging a pre-emptive war on China. Is this still possible?

(Nakasone) I believe that the balance of forces will be maintained.

(Lacontre) We still have an uncertainty about the behavior of the superpowers. Will the United States risk its survival to defend its allies? Is it not time for Japan to guarantee its own defenses, as France does with its deterrent force?

(Nakasone) When I spoke with President Mitterrand he cited three principles regarding national defense, solidarity, integration, and strength. As long as you Europeans have the desire to defend yourselves, the determination to unite, the Americans will contribute to this joint defense of Europe. The same applies to Japan. That is why I increased the defense budget, to really display our determination, within the framework of our Constitution and taking account of our financial possibilities.

(Lacontre) Has Japanese cooperation with the EEC been envisaged, since we are in the same camp and virtually on the same economic level, instead of our being in constant rivalry?

(Nakasone) There have been no proposals in this regard. But we are striving to strengthen our relations with Europe and the United States. I would like to tell you something about this. Europe is very interested in our technological capacity, but I wish it would pay more attention to our spiritual capacity, that is, our country's cultural element. To our social relations, for instance. The development of our enterprises is governed by these social relations. Everyone knows that in Europe you have plenty of strikes. Japanese workers have the same rights as yours. This shows that there is a difference between the Japanese and the Europeans in their philosophy of life. This is why I would like you to understand Japanese culture -- Buddhism and Confucianism, among other things.

I would draw your attention to another point. You often talk about the Pacific Ocean community. You say that that community's era has begun (implying that Europe's is over). But it must be realized that the seaboard countries of the Pacific Ocean are thousands of kilometers apart, and that those countries' civilizations are very different, whereas Europe is a concentration of nations in a more restricted space and with more similar civilizations. What you call the era of the Pacific community is still a long way off. For these Pacific countries to develop there must be cooperation from Europe, with its technology and civilization. I believe that the Pacific countries' development can only take place through the coexistence and prosperity of the European countries.

POLICE CHIEFS' RESIGNATIONS NOT LINKED TO LDP FIRE

OW210541 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO -- Osamu Mitsui, director of the National Police Agency, and Kokichi Shimoinaba, superintendent general of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, tendered their resignations Friday in what was regarded as normal replacement of top police officials. Their resignations, to be made official at a Cabinet meeting next Tuesday, is not linked to the fire Wednesday at the headquarters of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), allegedly set by left-wing radicals, according to officials of the National Public Safety Commission, a watchdog organization of police affairs.

Mitsui will be succeeded by Sadatoshi Suzuki, deputy director of the National Police Agency, and Shimoinaba will be replaced by Katsuichi Fukuda, chief of the agency's Police Administration Bureau. The agency chief since June 1981, Mitsui had been expected to resign after South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan earlier this month. Shimoinaba has been head of the Metropolitan Police Department since May 1982. Both men were responsible for security measures for President Chon, the heaviest guard ever provided by Japanese police for a foreign guest. Speaking to reporters, Shimoinaba said the best police in Tokyo are hunting those who attacked the LDP building.

WORK ON URANIUM ENRICHMENT PLANT TO BEGIN IN OCT

OW171317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Okayama, Sept. 17 KYODO -- The Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation (Donen) has decided to start in the middle of October the construction of a uranium enrichment prototype plant at Ningyotoge pass in northern Okayama prefecture. According to Donen's plan announced Monday, the prototype plant will be constructed in the compounds of Donen's Ningyotoge office in Kami-Saibara village in Okayama prefecture.

The plant will have a capacity to manufacture 200-ton SWU (separative work unit) of enriched uranium annually which is equal to two years' fuel supply to a nuclear power plant with one million kilowatt output. The plant is scheduled to go into full operation in September 1988. The prototype plant is positioned halfway between a pilot plant and a commercial plant. It is designed to improve the reliability and economic efficiency of the uranium enrichment technology, Donen officials explained.

Donen decided by Monday to start the construction of the prototype plant because the environmental assessment was completed by the end of August and because it obtained a prospect that it would be granted permission shortly by the Okayama prefecture authorities to fell forest trees in the area, about 14 hectares large, earmarked for the plant construction.

ECONOMIC AGENCY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES GROWTH RATE

OW180645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0625 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO -- Japan's estimated economic growth rate for fiscal 1984 will be revised upward -- probably by a full percentage point to 5.1 percent -- when the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) announces preliminary national income statistics for the fiscal first quarter (April-June) later this month, a senior government economist indicated Tuesday. But Shoichi Tanimura, EPA deputy director general, told a meeting of economic ministers the revision would be in the form of a EPA estimate, as distinct from an official government forecast.

Unofficial estimates put Japan's growth rate for the first three months of the fiscal year at 5.3 percent on an annual basis, and the first-quarter current account surplus at about 9.2 billion dollars, both higher than originally estimated. This suggests the estimates for Japan's economic growth set at the beginning of fiscal 1984 are likely to be revised upward from 4.1 percent to 5.1 percent for real or inflation-adjusted growth, and from 5.9 percent to 6.4 percent for nominal growth, officials said. Japan's estimated fiscal 1984 current account surplus is likely to be revised upward to 35 billion dollars from 23 billion dollars, the officials indicated. The fact that the revision will take the form of an EPA estimate rather than an official government forecast reflects political considerations, informed sources said. Higher growth would mean higher tax revenues, giving fuel to those groups within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) who propose greater government spending to stimulate economic activity rather than the austerity budget supported by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The Ministry of Finance is also insisting on the need to reduce the national deficit, but political opponents of Nakasone, including EPA Director General Toshio Komoto, claim scope for stimulation of the economy exists.

EPA officials are believed to hold the view that coordination of positions between the EPA, the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry on an official growth estimate would be difficult, especially in the period leading up to November's LDP presidential selection process. Komoto and other opponents of Nakasone are expected to challenge his position as party leader and hence prime minister at that time.

FINANCE MINISTRY SURVEY ON ECONOMIC UPSWING

OW171131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO -- Most Japanese businesses forecast an upswing in the country's economy in the months ahead, a Finance Ministry survey showed Monday. The survey, conducted in August, covered 8,081 companies in various industries. Businessmen who foresee a rise in domestic economic activity in the September-December period accounted for more than half of the respondents. The survey found businessmen predicting an average 8.4 percent rise in sales in the first half of fiscal 1984 (April-September) from a year earlier.

In the electric machinery and precision instrument industries, the respondents forecast a double-digit year-to-year sales growth. For the second half of fiscal 1984, the businessmen predicted an average 6.3 percent rise in overall industrial growth with medium- and small-sized companies forecasting bigger sales than major companies. The survey said businessmen predicted an average 19.8 percent rise in unconsolidated before-tax profits in the first half of fiscal 1984 from a year before. In particular, remarkable increases in profits were forecast for big businesses and the manufacturing sector. Industries related to basic materials like steels, paper and pulp and nonferrous metals would register sharp increases in profits due to declining raw material prices and expansion of domestic demand. For the second half of the year, a growth of 19.1 percent on an annual basis was predicted for the entire industry.

OFFICIAL PROJECTION ON RAW STEEL OUTPUT

OW171321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0736 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO -- Japan's raw steel production will total 26.65 million tons in the October-December period, up 0.6 percent over the current quarter and up 3.7 percent over the year-ago level, according to an official projection. If the Ministry of International Trade and Industry forecast proves to be accurate, production in all of this year will total 105.3 million tons, topping the 100 million-ton level for the first time in three years. The projection is based on the assumption that demand would stay strong at home.

Ordinary steel shipments in the final quarter are estimated at 21.61 million tons, up 0.5 percent over the July-September level and up 2.7 percent over the same quarter of last year. Of this total, domestic shipments are estimated at 15.16 million tons, up 1.4 percent over the current quarter and up 7.8 percent over the year-ago level. Exports are seen coming in for a setback, however, with producers opting to put the brakes on shipments to the United States amid growing protectionist moves there, officials said. Exports are estimated at 6.45 million tons, down 1.5 percent from the current quarter and down 7.8 percent from a year ago.

PEOPLE DESIRE RELIEF GOODS TO REACH VICTIMS SOON

SK210001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- Now the people of all strata in our country earnestly hope that the relief goods produced by them with sincerity will reach the South Korean flood-sufferers at an early date, saying that the compatriotic step of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for sending relief goods to them is a national event overflowing with the love of kindship.

Choe Sun-hwa, director of the Planning Department of the Ministry of Land and Sea Transport, said that it depended upon transport whether the relief goods would quickly reach the South Korean flood-sufferers or not. He said: We have made thoroughgoing preparations for transport. How can transport be a problem in one country and one territory? All the relief goods including rice, textiles, cement and medicaments are also ready and transport is firmly guaranteed. Now the point is their early delivery to the suffering people of the southern half. Everyone in the northern half of the republic wants this.

Cho Chong-ho, chairman of the Yonan County, South Hwanghae Province, People's Committee, said: How wonderful would it be, if the North and the South shared now the rice of the Yonbaek plain which the whole compatriots shared before liberation. Last year, too, we produced rice enough for several years. And this year's harvest is expected to be tens of thousands of tons more than that. If there were no barrier of the demarcation line as in the past, we would carry the rice on our backs, if necessary, and relieve the pains of the fellow countrymen of the South. We hope that our sticky and nutritious rice of the Yonbaek plain will reach them at an early date.

Yi Chun-wol, a workteam head of the Kaesong textile mill, said: We are hastening our work in the production of yarn and cloth, hoping that the textiles produced by us will be piecegoods for the compatriots in the South. To send such relief materials as rice, textiles, cement and medicine at the earliest possible date to the South Korean flood-sufferers who have been made homeless in floods is the unanimous feeling and desire of our people to relieve the pains of compatriots and stabilise the life of the flood-sufferers.

Relief Promised in Few Days

SK210227 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 20 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 21 September commentary: "Absurd Accusation, Impure Attitude"]

[Text] In the wake of the unusual flooding in various areas in South Korea from late August to early September, another grave flood disaster took place all over Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, on 19 September. Because of the repeated natural disasters and even the weather which is getting colder every day, the pains and disaster of the several hundreds of thousands of flood victims and poor residents in South Korea are beyond description. They are waiting for immediate relief.

On 19 September, the head of the working-level delegation of our side's Red Cross Society issued a statement. He announced in his statement that, although the South Korean side refused even the next contact, which the two sides had agreed on, unilaterally declaring the rupture of the contact between the working-level representatives of the two sides, in view of the situation of the South Korean flood victims who have been suffering a calamity, we will deliver the relief goods as soon as possible to the places required by the South Korea side and will separately notify it of the business-like matters related to this.

By the way, the South Korean side is continuing to slander our repeated compatriotic measures. The South Korean Government-patronized propaganda organizations are carrying out calumnious propaganda, saying in unison that the North's sudden change of attitude shows that the North has given in to public opinion at home and abroad, and its ulterior motive is doubtful.

They even said that the attempt for a political southward advance to Seoul, flying red banners, has been frustrated. They are publicizing over the TV that we had ruptured the mutual contact by showing the artificially attached pictures of the standing representatives of our side and the seated South Korean side during the contact between the working-level representatives of the North and the South on 18 September. They had filmed the pictures separately. Such an attitude by the South Korean side shows its calculation to downplay and block our relief measure by finding fault with the measure by hook or by crook. We cannot help but say that this is a very (?impure) attitude toward our compatriotic love and humanitarianism.

Although a long history has passed since the creation of the Red Cross and the beginning of its relief work, the South Korean puppets are probably the first beneficiaries of relief goods to find such fault with the donor. At the Panmunjom contact on 18 September, our side put forth Seoul -- which was most severely stricken with flood damage and is conveniently accessible in terms of land transport of relief goods -- as a destination point of relief goods transport. Our side said that we will directly deliver the relief goods. This was the proposal we put forth from the standpoint of wishing the hands of relief to reach the flood victims at the earliest possible date.

No agreement was reached on our proposal. This was because the South Korean side turned its face from the situation of the flood victims and disregarded our sincerity, saying that it would not receive relief goods transported by land, except for Panmunjom. Of course, there can be differences in opinion in mutual contacts. But, if the two sides continue negotiations based on compatriotic love and a humanitarian spirit, they can agree as they like. We proposed that negotiations should be continued on 21 September. This was an expression of our sincere efforts to reach an agreement. This notwithstanding, suddenly changing their attitude following the contact, the South Korean side slandered us, charging that we carried out political propaganda. Although the two sides parted from each other, even shaking hands after having agreed to make contact again on 21 September, the South Korean side, contrary to its earlier attitude, committed an impertinent and contemptible act of deliberately distorting the truth, suggesting we had ruptured the contact by arbitrarily walking out of the meeting place. Does not such a change of attitude by the South Korean side show that it tried to unilaterally rupture the mutual contact under the pretext of differences in opinions?

Judging from such an unfaithful act by the South Korean side, we must recognize their doubtful intent in saying that they will accept our relief supplies. Why should they be so afraid and block our undertaking to go to Seoul with our relief supplies, to console the flood-stricken people, and to share the compatriotic love? Where have their frequent ravings about the reunion and meeting of the compatriots gone? Even after we offered to ship the relief supplies to the places demanded by the South Korean side, they continued to make a fuss, accusing us, raving about twists and the intent behind it.

Judging from all the acts of the South Korean side, we cannot regard their words of accepting our relief supplies as originating from a position aimed at relieving the suffering of the flood-stricken people. Without doubt, they set off, with malicious intent, to take advantage of our relief steps for political propaganda to inspire anti-communist confrontation. They are criticizing our intent to extend a helping hand from compatriotic love, but the intent of the South Korean puppet clique to abuse compatriotic love for an anticommunist racket should be criticized and denounced.

The South Korean authorities were very grateful and sent a cordial reply of excessive gratitude to the Japanese authorities across the sea for their \$100,000-relief fund, whereas they slander, with all kinds of accusations, the warm helping hands of relief extended by near-by compatriots. Raving that they worry over the North's southward invasion taking advantage of the offering of the relief supplies for the flood victims, they set aside about a one-month special alert period, issuing an instruction to strengthen the special alert. Truly, this is a treacherous act against fellow countrymen, and an act of impudence that can be committed only by snobs who do not have even the basic reasoning of a human being. No matter what slanderous tactics the South Korean authorities may employ in making a fuss, they will neither succeed in misleading opinion at home and abroad, nor in hiding their treacherous nature.

Our relief supplies will be delivered to the designated places through sea and inland routes within several days as promised. The South Korean side should stop the mean act of defiling world opinion in connection with the relief step containing our noble compatriotic love.

WASHINGTON POST VIEW OF RELIEF 'ABSURD SLANDER'

SK190019 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 17 Sep 84

NODONG SINMUN 18 September commentary: "Absurd Slander"]

[Text] On 15 September the U.S. paper THE WASHINGTON POST carried an odd view of our proposal for sending relief supplies to the flood-stricken people in South Korea. The view is that our proposal seems to be political propaganda put forward under the assumption that the proposal would be rejected by the South Korean side as it had been in the past, and that we seem to be seeking some other excuse now that South Korea says that it will accept the goods. The paper said that this is the view of the analysts in Tokyo. We do not know who the Tokyo analysts are, but in light of the fact that such a view is disseminated by a U.S. paper, it is clear this is the product of U.S.-Japanese collaboration.

Our step to send relief supplies to the disaster-stricken people in South Korean is now creating repercussions at home and abroad which are entirely different from the view carried by the U.S. paper. The just public circles of the world and fair world opinion express a great consensus with and support for our humanitarian proposal. The absolute majority of people are glad that our proposal is about to be realized at long last, and hope that the relief supplies will be delivered to the disaster-stricken people at an early date.

At this very juncture, they slandered us with absurd allegations. This is an act that can be committed only by those slanderers who do not want our relief supplies to be delivered to the disaster-stricken people in South Korea.

Our step originated from compassion for our flesh and blood, the desire to relieve, to a certain degree, the suffering of the fellow countrymen, and it is an expression of humanitarianism and noble love for the compatriots. As soon as we heard that the South Korean side decided to accept the relief supplies, we sent a letter to them proposing a meeting at Panmunjom between delegates from both Red Cross Societies to discuss matters concerning the delivery of the relief supplies.

Only those people who engage in provocations, habitually seeing things from a distorted viewpoint, can blindly accuse us of political propaganda, without believing anything stated above. The babblings to the effect that we seek some other excuse are the non-sensical anticommunist propaganda of those in Japan and the United States who are fond of interfering in others' affairs and who are interested in inspiring confrontation and encouraging distrust between the North and the South.

This is an act of insolence that can only be committed by those with distorted minds who intend not only to obstruct the reunification of our country, but also to block our compassion for the flesh and blood, and the desire to help the disaster -- stricken people.

Our compassion for our flesh and blood cannot be disguised. Our desire to relieve the suffering of the disaster-stricken people in South Korea is our yearning desire and will as fellow countrymen sharing the same blood. The analysts in Tokyo and their U.S. supporters cannot slander us recklessly, nor will they be able to block our humanitarian step. We will warn them not to interfere in others' affairs, if they will not help our humanitarian work. It is an unwelcome wicked habit.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JSP'S ISHIBASHI VISIT

20 Sep Talks

SK201115 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Tete-a-tete talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Ishibashi Masashi chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP and member of the House of Representatives, were held today. The talks were held in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Luncheon Held

SK201116 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, arranged a luncheon today for Ishibashi Masashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP and member of the House of Representatives. The luncheon was held in a warm atmosphere.

Trip to Nampo

SK210418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- The Japan Socialist Party delegation headed by Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP and member of the House of Representatives, visited Nampo on September 20. It was accompanied by Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and first vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee, and Kim U-chung, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

It was met at Nampo port by Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Nampo municipal party committee, and Choe Chi-son, chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee. The delegation went round the construction site of the Nampo lock gate.

After being briefed on the progress of the construction of the lock gate and its prospect, it saw the construction sites of locks and the main dam. It expressed emotion at the feats of the Korean People's Army soldiers and the constructors who were accelerating the construction of great economic value and large scale at fast pace. The delegation visited the Taean general heavy machine works.

In the evening, the delegation appreciated a song and dance performance of the Pibada Opera Troupe at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. Japanese correspondents also appreciated the performance. The performance was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value. After the performance, chairman Masashi Ishibashi, together with Comrade Ho Tam, mounted the stage and presented a floral basket to the artistes, congratulating them on their successful performance. They posed for a souvenir picture with the performers.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN JAPAN AGAINST ALLIANCE

SK210821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- A resolution against the scheme to form a United States-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and for support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was adopted at the 51st regular meeting of the Sagami Railway Workers Union Kanagawa Prefecture, held on September 13. The resolution pointed out that the very ones who keep Korea divided are the United States and the South Korean reactionaries, and the Japanese reactionary forces are hand in glove with them. It demanded the Japanese government to radically rectify its Korean policy. It said:

We strongly protest to Japan, the United States and the South Korean reactionaries for persistently scheming to perpetuate the division of Korea, opposing peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and aggravating the tensions. We demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. Forces from South Korea. We protest to the Nakasone Cabinet for having conducted in Chon Tu-hwan who suppresses the South Korean people and demand it not to obstruct Korean reunification.

An appeal was adopted at a lecture on the Korean question held in Kumamoto Prefecture on September 8, which strongly urged the Japanese Government to radically change its hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and support its independent and peaceful reunification.

VARIOUS CHINESE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN PYONGYANG

Commerce Delegation

SK142247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- A commerce delegation of China headed by Liu Yi, minister of commerce, arrived in Pyongyang on September 14 by plane. It was met at the airport by Minister of Commerce Han Chang-kun and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. In the evening the Ministry of Commerce hosted a party for the delegation.

Friendship Group

SK142251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- A friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China headed by Lin Ru, secretary of Guangdong Provincial Committee of the CPC, arrived in Pyongyang on September 14 by air. It was met at the airport by Kim Chae-pong, vice director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. In the evening the WPK Central Committee arranged a party for the visiting group.

Second Friendship Group

SK142255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2236 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- The second friendship visiting group of China headed by Wu Qingtong, deputy secretary general of the State Council, arrived in Pyongyang on September 14 by train. It was met at Pyongyang railway station by person-ages concerned and an official of the Chinese Embassy here.

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS CHINESE CULTURAL GROUP

SK142253 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2232 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chong-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on September 14 met and had a friendly talk with the Chinese cultural officials delegation headed by Ding Gu, director of the Bureau of External Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Culture. Present there were Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

SOVIET SONG, DANCE ENSEMBLE MET BY CHANG CHOL

SK180444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2236 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA) -- A Georgia merited national people's song and dance ensemble of the Soviet Union headed by S.I. Nasidze, secretary of the Georgia Composers Union and chief in charge of art of the Georgia Society for Music Dissemination, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by air.

It was met at the airport by Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art; Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Art; Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; officials concerned, and artists in the city. Officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTS ON SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

SK201304 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0823 GMT 13 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 13 September article: "Hearts of Unforgettable Friends"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors linked to each other with a river between them. As the great leader has taught, our country and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors adjacent to each other with the Tumen River between them. The Tumen River, the river of friendship, flows today, as in the past, and overflows with touching stories of Korea-Soviet friendship.

During the great leader's historic visit to the Soviet Union, there were really abundant touching stories which will be passed on to coming generations forever together with the Tumen River, which has been flowing from time immemorial. These stories are stories that warm our hearts the more we think about them and whose memories become fresher as time passes.

Rainbow of Friendship

On 24 May, a rally welcoming our country's party and state delegation was held at the Moscow automated lines plant in the name of "the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union" in Zhdanov District, Moscow. Before the rally began, we went to this plant. Placed in front of the front gate of the plant was a large red slogan board with white letters which read: "We welcome our dear Korean friends." The national flags of our country and the Soviet Union, placed neatly at the pillars of the front gate, were flying in a fair wind.

In front of the plant's front gate where the entrance road had been neatly paved with asphalt, Manager V. P. Sherbakov warmly welcomed us. He said work at his plant is going well. He is very pleased with the respected Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union. He introduced us to M. P. Poroziko, an assembler at the No. 6 workshop who had already fulfilled the 5-year plan. Poroziko was a labor innovator who had been awarded two honorary labor orders and three medals. Poroziko grasped our hands hard with his thick hands which had become sinewy through labor. Saying that he knew much about Korea, he said: We, the workers, sincerely welcome Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to our country. We ardently hoped to welcome Comrade Kim Il-song at our plant.

His remarks were unaffected and wholehearted. During our observation tour of the plant, we could feel at every moment that the working class of the Soviet Union wholeheartedly welcomed the great leader's visit to their country and they valued Korea-Soviet friendship very much.

The inside and outside of the plant were brightly decorated. The premises of the plant, paved with asphalt, were clean, without a speck of dust. Lying in the passageway at the center of the spacious No. 6 workshop, packed with machines, was a footboard about 2 meters wide and 60 meters long at a height of 20 centimeters which reminded me literally of a bridge. The footboard was zealously coated with red paint. We could see the inside of the workshop, filled with machines, at a glance, while walking on the long footboard. We felt a carefulness in the nails driven in the footboard and in the workmanship of the rounded off footboard corners. Looking at the footboard, we recalled the remarks of Poroziko who said he had hoped to welcome our leader at his plant. Presumably, this was the unanimous feeling of the workers at that plant.

Leaving the plant after our observation tour, we saw a placard which was nearly 2 meters wide and several tens of meters long reading "Long live the immortal friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples" which was placed on a long wall in front of the No. 6 workshop. We could not think that this placard filled only the wall of the plant, but we could feel the warm love of those letters linking Moscow with Pyongyang. The rainbow of friendship was never a symbolic concept. It was placed in the center of the No. 6 workshop of this plant and also on the long wall of the plant. A beautiful feeling linking people who exchange wholehearted friendship with each other was drawing the rainbow of friendship.

In the Glorious Ray

Brest is well known to the world as the city where Soviet Russia and the German allied nations signed a peace treaty in March 1918, and as the city where the soldiers of the Soviet Army performed heroic exploits in a war to defend the Brest fortress during the Soviet Union's Fatherland War. Brest, which is located in the western part of Belorussia, is a major industrial center and an important traffic point in a border area between the Soviet Union and Poland.

People passing through Brest, a railroad gateway connecting the Soviet Union with central Europe, will see a tower as sharp as a spearhead rising into the sky over this beautiful city. This tower always shows unequalled stern dignity to the people. This is the 100-meter high Brest Fortress Monument symbolizing the bayonet of the infantryman.

The Soviet people live by respecting the defenders of the Brest fortress as vivid models of patriotism, heroism, and indomitable struggle spirit.

The book published in Moscow about the Soviet Fatherland War said: The garrison on the Brest fortress performed immortal exploits. This small-in-number garrison defended for nearly a month against the fierce attack of a fascist division which was reinforced with artillery, tanks, and airplanes, even after it was left behind by the main troop body.

On the evening of 26 May, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the monument of the heroic Brest fortress on his way to Poland, winding up his official friendship visit to the Soviet Union. The melody of the song "The Just Fight" which was popular during the Soviet Fatherland War was quietly resounding from the place which was filled with traces of the heroes of Brest who dedicated their lives to the Soviet fatherland in the unforgettable, fierce battle in summer of 1942.

Visiting this place, the great leader highly praised the heroic exploits of the defenders of Brest. Noting that with the great leader's visit to Brest, the victimized heroes of Brest were greatly honored, functionaries of the museum earnestly asked our functionaries to enable them to preserve a specimen of the great leader's handwriting. Saying that they are preciousely keeping the great leader's work which one of our country's delegates left when he visited there a long time ago, they earnestly hoped that the leader would sign this work. The great leader accepted their request.

A functionary of the museum, receiving the work on which the great leader signed his name in large characters, said with emotion: The respected Comrade Kim Il-song's acceptance of our request is not only our honor but also that of the victimized heroes of Brest. The work on which Comrade Kim Il-song personally signed his name will be preserved permanently as a most precious article in our museum.

It grew late in Brest amid such significant events. The monument of the heroic Brest fortress, symbolizing the bayonet of the infantryman which the heroes of the Brest fortress did not drop from their hands until the moment they fell, was illuminated in the sky, reflecting the heroes' spirit. Together with the glory of the tower, the exploits of the heroes of Brest were further glorified that night.

Cherry Trees

The Russians people love cherry trees very much. Without cherry trees with white trunks in Siberia, we can hardly imagine what Siberia would look like. It is no exaggeration to say that the sun rises in the forest of cherry trees in Siberia and sets in the forest of its cherry trees. We could see the forest of cherry trees not only in Siberia, but also in outskirts of Moscow. They were, of course, natural forests. However, the cherry trees were planted in the gardens of people's houses and in city parks.

We could see cherry trees with white trunks in the streets of Moscow. Thus, the people fully understand that cherry trees are sung about, recited in poems, and drawn in pictures. Cherry trees are used as means to depict the Soviet people's love of their fatherland in artistic works and represent the characteristics of the Soviet people. In essence, the sincere and simple temperament of the Soviet people is likened to the cherry tree. Cherry trees stood in an endless line along both sides of the long railway in Siberia on which a special train carrying the great leader Comrade Kim-Il-song passed. Cherry trees with white trunks were planted around beautiful buildings recently build along the edge of the Yalu River near Khasan railway station.

The last border city in which the great leader arrived when winding up his foreign trip of 62,500 ri which attracted the world's attention as a political event to be recorded in history was the Khasan station in the Soviet Union. Khasan is adjacent to the Tumangang station of our country with the Yalu River in between. The Tumangang station and the Khasan station are linked by the bridge of friendship.

On 1 July, the great leader passed through Khasan station. When the great leader arrived there, a new, elegant, and neat building rose at the edge of the Yalu River. Even about a month ago, this place was a wasteland where only weeds fluttered in a wind blowing from the river. What hangs in the air of this building was more than just the national sentiment of the Soviet people. We could sense intellect and attentive interest from the beautifully decorated entrance hall, windows, railings, eaves, walls painted with noble and implicit colors, and paved footway around the building.

The flags of our country, the Soviet Union, and trade unions were hoisted on the poles in front of the building. The responsible kray functionaries greeted the great leader at the Khasan station and guided him to this building. The Soviet comrades told our functionaries that upon hearing that the great leader was returning home via Khasan station, they built this building within 20 days. Indeed, the news was (?joyful) to them.

The building, which was built along the Yalu River bank near Khasan station, was based on the hearts of the comrades, sincerely welcoming the great leader's visit to the Soviet Union and rose high as a permanent tower on the basis of the chronicle of the Korea-USSR friendship forged with blood.

Cherry trees were planted around the building. Soviet poets recited: Cherry trees will not be broken even by fierce wind, rain, or violent snowstorms, their temperament is straight forward, and they will bud in summer even if hewn by a sharp axe. Cherry trees befit the new building at Khasan station. These cherry trees will grow numerous branches as time passes and will become strong together with the Korea-USSR friendship, which is being further consolidated and developed, overcoming trials of history, and will come into fuller bloom as time passes.

DEFENSE MINISTER MARKS BULGARIAN ARMY DAY

SK210415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held by the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on September 20 at the February 8 House of Culture on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian People's Army. KPA Lt. General Yi Pyong-uk and Military Attache of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang Rayko Prokopov made speeches there. The attendants saw round the Bulgarian photographs on display. Earlier, meetings were held at KPA units.

MESSAGES EXCHANGED WITH NICARAGUAN MINISTER

SK210414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel Descoto Brockman exchanges of greetings on the 5th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The message said the establishment of diplomatic relations was a great event in opening a broad road of developing friendly relations between the two countries.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR IDEOLOGICAL UNITY

SK190455 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 18 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 19 September special article: "A Valuable Guideline for the Ideological and Spiritual Unity of Party Members"]

[Text] The party is the staff headquarters of the revolution. The source of the might of the working class party as the guiding force of the revolution is to achieve invincible unity. Our party is a great party which has achieved the most solid unity. The entire party is firmly united around the party Central Committee with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader. It is firmly united ideologically and spiritually based on the church idea.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union and East European socialist countries, the leaders of these countries unanimously noted the invincible might of our party. This is an expression of absolute support for the wise nature of the leadership of our party, which, regarding the attainment of the party's unity as a basic principle for building the party, has energetically led the struggle to achieve this end.

The unity of the party is achieved through struggles. When we recall the past, we see that the question of achieving the unity of the communist movement in our country was raised a long time ago. The unity of the party has been strengthened further as a result of the vigorous struggle, under the wise leadership of the great leader, to eliminate the factionalists who have existed historically.

In the 1960's, a period during which new progress was made in socialist construction, our party and revolution were assigned the important task of further strengthening the unity of the party. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth a clear-cut idea and policy to solve this issue when he had profound insight into it while conversing with broad strata of party members of after systematically grasping the work of party organizations at Kim Il-song University and after visiting plants, rural areas, and KPA units. In connection with this, the document he published on 19 September 1962, entitled "Let Us Strengthen the Ideological and Spiritual Unity of Party Members on the Basis of the Leader's Revolutionary Idea", is of great significance.

The document, in principle, profoundly delineates the need to strengthen the unity of the party, the ideological basis of this unity, and questions concerning the attainment of the ideological and spiritual unity of party members. As is explained in the document, the unity of the party is the lifeline of the party of the working class and is the decisive guarantee for all victories. Only when we strengthen the unity of the party can we ensure the existence of the party and increase its combat and leadership capabilities. Accordingly, the party of the working class should first pay attention to achieving the unity of its ranks.

It is important to correctly delineate the ideological basis of the party in strengthening its unity. The document gave a perfect solution to this issue. Comrade Kim Chong-il member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: The unity of the party of the working class should be achieved on the basis of the leader's idea -- a unitary idea. A party which is not united on the basis of the leader's idea cannot, in fact, be called a party. Such a party is a rabble. Our party should be united on the basis of the great revolutionary idea of the leader who has personally founded and led the party.

The unity of revolutionary organizations implies not the working-type unity of men but ideological and spiritual unity on the basis of the leader's revolutionary idea.

The great leader's revolutionary idea is a most scientific and revolutionary guiding idea which illuminates the future path of our people and is the organizational will of our party and people. No other idea can be allowed to exist in our party except for the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea.

By delineating the idea of achieving the unity of the party ranks on the basis of the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea, the document has provided a powerful weapon for strengthening and developing our party into a chuche-type revolutionary party forever.

This is the great significance of the document. The document delineates the method to strengthen the unity of the party on the basis of the great leader's revolutionary idea. The most important thing for all party members is to firmly arm themselves with the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea. This is a prerequisite and a basic guarantee for strengthening the unity of the party.

As is pointed out in the document, when party members fail to firmly arm themselves with the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea, they will also fail to attain standards in their thinking and actions.

As was disclosed and criticized in the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee held in August 1956, factionalists, without exception, are those who did not study party policies. All the inveterate factionalists who infiltrated the party in the past did not study them. Historical experiences shows that those who do not study the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea will be doubly infected. One disease is the act of failing to accomplish the duty of party members. The other disease is the act of failing to perform the assigned basic revolutionary task. Based on the analysis thus made, the document urges all party members to profoundly master the leader's revolutionary idea by comprehensively studying the respected and beloved leader's works.

The important question in strengthening the unity of the party is to struggle against all types and forms of antiparty elements, including factionalism. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: We should deeply understand the essence and poisonous nature of factionalism, parochialism, and nepotism, and should struggle resolutely against even their small elements.

Factionalism, parochialism, and nepotism are a poisonous ideological trend undermining the unity of the party. Without exception, factionalists are class renegades and destroyers of the revolution. Our party has achieved the unity of the Korean communist movement by mopping up the factional filth which existed historically.

The document urges all party members to correctly understand the essence and poisonous nature of factionalism by closely studying the experiences and lessons of our party in the struggle against factionalists, and to always be vigilant against the ideological trend of parochialism and nepotism -- the hotbed of factionalism.

The question of revolutionarily strengthening organizational life is an important idea delineated in the document to achieve the unity of the party on the basis of the great leader's revolutionary idea. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: Next, we should revolutionarily strengthen organizational life. Through organizational life, people improve themselves revolutionarily and firmly unite with a single ideological tie.

The party organizational life is an important aspect of disciplining the party members with regard to party-mindedness. The party members foster organization-mindedness and discipline-mindedness through party organizational life.

To do well with regard to party organizational life, one should have a correct view of the organization. The party members should love the party organization, value the benefits of the organization highly, follow the discipline of the organization, and have the organization-mindedness whereby they thoroughly carry out the decisions and directives of the organization.

The party members should make purposeful efforts to receive the guidance and control of the party organization. Anyone who has deviated from the control of the organization becomes overbearing and lacking in vigor, and is eventually dropped from the revolutionary ranks as ideologically degenerated. The party members should also actively participate in criticism and self-criticism. One should strengthen criticism to realize the militant unity of the organization and the group.

Another important matter in strengthening the unity and cohesion in ideology and will of the party members, as put forth in the literature, is for primary-level functionaries to do the work with people well, and keep on improving work method and work habits. Doing the work with people in conformity with their degree of preparation and their characteristics is the consistent policy of our party. People are different in terms of character and tastes, as well as the way they are brought up. The primary-level functionaries should specifically know and grasp the conditions of organizational and ideological life of the party members and plan and supervise life guidance, and should continuously indoctrinate and remake them by means of explanation, persuasion, criticism, and struggle. The chongsan-ri method requires that the primary-level functionaries go among the masses, breathe common air with them, and actively organize and mobilize the party members for carrying out the revolutionary task, giving priority to political work. Only such a person who always advances at the forefront of the masses and is exemplary in carrying out the revolutionary task put forward can perform his duty as a primary-level functionary well.

Our party has, through a long period of struggle, realized the firmest and most vital unity in the history of the communist movement. However, we should not be satisfied with this. The revolution is not over yet. We should carry on our arduous struggle as we did before. As long as there is imperialism, and as long as the class struggle continues, we should continue our intensive struggle for the unity and cohesion of the party. This will enable us to adhere to the independent characteristics of our party consistently and to push bravely through any difficulties and trials facing the party.

The entire party membership should defend the unity and cohesion of the party as they do their own eyes at any time and place, and wage an unyielding struggle opposing all forms of phenomena that go against unity and cohesion, thereby adhering to and even further strengthening the great unity and cohesion of our party generation after generation.

CORRECTION TO 'BREACH OF FAITH' COMMENTARY

The following correction pertains to the item subheadlined "South's 'Breach of Faith'" under the headline "Reaction Continues on Red Cross Relief Offer" published in the 20 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page D 12, first paragraph, line two:

...goods directly to Seoul, Inchon, and Sokcho... (supplying dropped word "Seoul")

GOVERNMENT COMMENT ON KIM TAE-CHUNG RETURN

SK210420 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The government is planning to take the necessary step regarding Kim Tae-Chung, who has been in the United States since he left the country after his prison term was suspended, if he returns home.

In an announcement today, the government said that it has become known that Kim Tae-Chung -- who left the country when his prison term was suspended on 23 December 1982 -- recently sent a letter to the U.S. State Department expressing his desire to return home, and demanding that the U.S. Government authorities guarantee his safe return home and his free activity after his return.

The government also said that, because his trip to the United States was made to receive medical treatment, the government will take the necessary steps in accordance with the law. In connection with Kim Tae-Chung's expression of his desire to return home, the government also called attention to the fact that he had been given a 20-year prison term on charges of violating the national security law and martial law and had been serving his term in Chongju Prison when he requested a trip to the United States to treat his ailment and that he was granted a suspension of his prison term by the authorities on his promise that he would not engage in any political activity and any act detrimental to national security and political stability at home and abroad.

The government said that, despite his promise to concentrate on the treatment of his ailment, Kim Tae-Chung associated with impure organizations which are attempting to intervene in internal political affairs, advocating so-called human rights and democratization, and, through press conferences and speeches, he criticized various situations in the country, and has continued his political activities, requesting that the U.S. Government exercise its influence on the ROK.

The government noted that Kim Tae-Chung must want to return home because he has completed treatment of his ailment, and said that his return can be decided upon according to what he wants but that the government will closely watch his acts.

N. KOREAN PURPOSE OF RELIEF GOODS DOUBTED

SK200813 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 20 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Chin-chon]

[Text] It seems that the North Korean Red Cross' acceptance of part of our proposal -- which is a sudden change from their previous attitude -- was prompted by their attempt to escape from the international criticism that they intend to take advantage of their office of relief supplies for the flood victims for political propaganda by attaching some conditions to the offer. On 18 September, the North Korean Red Cross arbitrarily walked out of the meeting, rupturing the working-level meeting between the North and South Red Cross Societies, which was being held in Panmunjom to discuss the procedural matters for the delivery of relief supplies for the flood victims.

At the 18 September meeting, the North Korean side insisted on four locations -- Seoul, Sokcho, Incheon, and Pusan -- as the delivery points for the relief supplies opposing our offer of just Incheon. Their intent in proposing so many places as delivery points has been analyzed as a calculation that our side, which had proposed Incheon only, would not accept their proposal. However, the ROK Red Cross, took the flexible position of not overlooking the greater significance of the meeting and willingly consented to add Pukpyong, instead of Sokcho, to Incheon.

As for the transport of the goods, when we acceded to both the sea and land routes, withdrawing our sea-only proposal, they presented another card by proposing a direct shipment to Seoul.

The North Korean side -- whose design was to undo their image as a terrorist gang, which they gained in the international community because of the Burma incident, by presenting a lofty cause of compatriotic love and humanitarianism, and to quell anticommunist sentiment -- planned to make the most of the opportunity for political propaganda by streaking through the heart of Seoul with their vehicles decorated with red propaganda themes and loaded with an enormous quantity of goods, including rice, which alone amounts to 700 trucks by their calculations. It is apparent that their scheme was to rave, if we objected to their proposal, that South Korea had turned away from their so-called compatriotic love and humanitarianism.

However, in the process of the North-South Red Cross meeting on 18 September, such a design was well exposed by the fact that the North's insistence was against the basic spirit of the Red Cross and common international practice, and international opinion also focused its criticism on the unreasonable insistence of the North Korean Red Cross. Once both Red Cross societies agreed to take the responsibility for the delivery and acceptance of the goods, it was automatic that the procedures should conform to the regulations of the International Red Cross.

Chapter 1, Section 1 of the International Red Cross regulations on disaster relief supplies stipulates that "under no circumstances shall any argument assuming political, religious, racial, or ideological nature be involved." The regulations also provide that the goods sent to a country suffering disaster should be shipped directly to the Red Cross society of that country or via the International Red Cross, thus always through the channels of the International Red Cross, (Chapter 1, Section 4, Article 27) and that the goods should be delivered to a place designated by the Red Cross society of the victimized country (Addenda Section 8, Paragraph A, Article 3).

Therefore, the North Korean Red Cross should deliver the goods directly to the ROK Red Cross, and the delivery point should be Panmunjom as designated by our side, and the North Korean Red Cross should have accepted it without objection.

Nevertheless, in its 19 September statement the North Korean Red Cross made an unreasonable assertion against the spirit of the Red Cross, saying that "delivering the relief supplies directly to the disaster-stricken area entirely conforms to the internationally-acknowledged general principles of the International Red Cross on the handling of the relief supplies."

In the process of negotiating the delivery of the relief supplies, our side did not hesitate to make concessions on minor procedural matters, taking an active attitude in an endeavor to open a way to a dialogue for national reconciliation by extensively realizing the spirit of President Chon Tu-hwan's recent offer for North-South exchange and cooperation and his free offer of goods for North Korean residents.

Because of such a flexible posture by our side, the insistence of the North Korean Red Cross lost its support, and it seems that they had to withdraw their insistence of "direct shipment to Seoul" in the face of international criticism of their "unreasonable demand."

Nevertheless, we should not make the tasty assumption that the North Korean Red Cross' acceptance of the ROK Red Cross proposal of Panmunjom as a delivery point has resolved all problems, because in its 19 September statement the North Korean Red Cross attached a precondition that "it has to carry out the work of sending the goods to the flood-stricken people in some other way," while expressing its intention to transport the goods to Panmunjom.

In spite of the fact that there is only one way -- as noted above -- to send the goods to the victimized country, i.e., following the International Red Cross regulations, they brought up "some other way." We are not yet in a position to know what they mean by this. The North Korean Red Cross also said that it will inform us later on matters concerning working-level problems.

We will have to wait for a subsequent notice to know what these working-level problems are. But we can assume that they might present again the demands they made at the 18 September contact, such as "the ceremony for the delivery," "dispatch of correspondents," "visiting the disaster-stricken area, and consoling the flood victims."

Among these, their demand to visit the disaster-stricken area and console the flood victims has, in fact, the same aim as direct delivery to the flood victims and the dispatch of correspondents.

A ceremony for the delivery of the goods could also be abused for their political propaganda. Moreover, in light of their economic capacity, it is doubtful whether they are capable of delivering the total amount of goods in September as proposed by the ROK Red Cross.

North Korea's offer to send the goods to the flood-stricken people could very well end as futile drama of political propaganda if they will insist on such proposals, ignoring International Red Cross regulations. If the North Korean Red Cross really desires to help the flood-stricken people, it should take a serious and sincere attitude in accordance with international practice.

KOREA SHOULD SETTLE ITS PROBLEMS BY ITSELF

SK201202 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 20 Sep 84 p 3

[Column "Reporter's Memobook": "The Panmunjom Talks as Seen From Japan"]

[Text] "They may as well openly say that their tanks should be allowed to advance toward the South," said a foreigner who is well-versed on the Korean situation at a gathering of people from many countries in Tokyo on the evening of 18 September. His remarks were meant to point out the insistence of the North Korean Red Cross in persisting on the same day that South Korea allow a "southward convoy of their trucks." In retrospect, this is not the first time that the North Korean Red Cross has put forth this kind of proposal, similar to suggesting "a convoy of tanks" or, maybe something even more terrifying. Around 1972 or so, if memory is correct, it proposed privately the sending of about 35,000 workers to the South.

Kim Il-song, who is presently holding talks in Pyongyang with Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the JSP, has continued to say, whenever necessary, that he would not invade the South. He has been desperate to convey this to Japan through the leaders of Communist China, in particular, as if refraining from some privilege. This has, of course, indeed always been faithfully reported by Japan's news media.

This time, too, it is natural that he, through Ishibashi, strongly called holding tripartite talks in which "South Korea will also participate," and slandered South Korea, saying that "It has rejected our compatriotic love." It would also be natural for the JPS chairman to chime in with him. He could reiterate the JSP stand of active support to the proposal for tripartite talks. He may also agree with Kim Il-song on the matter of relief goods, saying that "South Korea has rejected compatriotic love."

However, Kim Il-sung will never disclose his desire to propagandize on "the great leader" and "the glorious comrade leader" by sending to Seoul and other South Korean cities thousands of his trucks carrying his portraits and flying the North Korean flag.

The progressive opposition Japanese parties and news media organizations have always agreed with the North Korean puppets' vicious propaganda against the South. This is not new. However, what frustrates or even torments those in Japan watching the development of the Panmunjom talks is the criticism that "both sides are just alike," and the atmosphere of despisement toward the Korean people. Of course, we were dubious, because we have always been cheated. However, if the North Korean authorities -- even at the cost of some loss -- had followed the practice of the International Red Cross for the delivery of relief goods without political propaganda, our side would have accepted their offer with pleasure, and others would have lauded us for our capabilities in handling our internal matters. Honecker of East Germany was planning to visit West Germany. The plan was eventually thwarted by Soviet pressure. However, when I look at him here, outside my country, I feel more angry at the stereo-typed political propaganda of the North Korean authorities, because I see a great contrast between the attitude of seeking dialogue among compatriots over the objections of others and slandering and rejecting compatriots while others criticize us -- the flunkeyistic attitude of speaking ill of one's own compatriots to the people of neighboring countries.

If a family has a problem, the family members must seek to solve it themselves. This is a law and order that should be respected by decent families. Why do the North Korean authorities not open up their Wonsan and Nampo ports to their compatriots in the South, and borrow money and learn technology from them instead of trying to bring in, by enacting the law on joint ventures, capital from Japan, to whom they still owe debts? Of course, in offering our money and technology, we will not insist on carrying portraits of our president and flying our flags. We must now stop fighting in front of others.

If they were to take a look at recent news reports in the Japanese papers on the Panmunjom talks, the North Korean compatriots would also be disheartened.

JAPANESE PAPER CITED ON KIM'S PEACE GESTURE

SK210101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The Japanese press said Thursday that North Korea's Kim Il-sung was making a string of camouflaged peace gestures in the presence of a delegation from the Japan Socialist Party. Some newspapers implied that Kim's remarks were consciously coincided with a shift in the situation on the Korean peninsula, including South and North Korea Red Cross talks.

In the latest gesture, Kim said in his meeting Wednesday with JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi that his country had no plans to "advance" into the South, according to KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

The mass-circulation MAINICHI SHIMBUN commented Kim seemed to have made the remarks with an intention in mind to steer North Korea clear of the isolation brought on by the Rangoon bomb attack last October and attract economic aid from Japan and the West to save its economy from the edge of bankruptcy.

The TOKYO SHIMBUN, commenting that Kim had been making peace gestures including a proposal for tripartite talks involving the United States and South and North Korea in order to avert international isolation following the Rangoon incident, said he appeared to be doing his best to promote international opinion that North Korea was serious on easing tensions on the peninsula.

DKP TO ASK FOR RESIGNATION OF 4 MINISTERS

SK210055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The regular National Assembly session of 1984, the last one for the 11th term house, opened yesterday with Speaker Chae Mun-sik stressing that "the future of the nation's parliamentary politics will largely depend on the result of this session." In an opening address the speaker said, "All the law-makers are required to double their efforts to bring this house session to a successful conclusion with their minds concentrated on the national interest and the people's welfare."

The opening ceremony was also attended by Chief Justice Yu Tae-heng, Prime Minister Chin U-chong and all Cabinet members. During the 90-day session, the National Assembly will handle next year's government budget bill scaled at 11,398 billion won, a 9.7 percent increase over this year's.

The budget bill is one of about 90 bills, motions and petitions to be dealt with during the session. The bills include a supplementary budget bill of this year for the "permanent" rehabilitation of damages from flooding which took place last month in the metropolitan and southern provincial areas. The regular house sitting may be curtailed if general elections are to be held this year.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party called a meeting of the chairmen of 13 house standing committees to discuss how to operate the panel sessions with regard to the opposition camp's offensives against the party with so-called "political bills." The largest opposition Democratic Korea Party resolved in its floor strategy committee meeting to have its political bills get through the house session. They include a recommendation for the sweeping removal of a political ban imposed on old-time political figures and three amendments to laws related to the local autonomy system.

The DKP also decided to file recommendations calling for the dismissal of four Cabinet members -- Home Minister Chu Yong-pok, Construction Minister Kim Song-pae, Trade-Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho and Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui.

The party claimed that Ministers Chu and Kim should assume responsibility for the recent flood damages. They asserted Minister Yi was to blame for what it insisted were biased news reports by the state-run Korea Broadcasting System, and Minister Kum for the failure to cope with the U.S. anti-dumping measures against Korean color TV sets.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS SEIZE POLICE SUBSTATION

SK210056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Sep p 8

[Text] Suwon (YONHAP) -- Some of about 1,000 students from Hanyang University's Panwol campus seized a police substation near the school and held two police officers hostage there for more than two hours during a demonstration yesterday afternoon. Many of those students dispersed around 7 p.m. while others returned to their school library, police said.

The students, who returned to the library, continued a sit-in protest there. The sit-in first began Wednesday morning. The students are calling for more freedom in their school affairs. About 1,000 students charged out of the school around 4:40 p.m. and some of them seized the Taehak-dong substation. They held Lt. Kim Kyong-ho, chief of the substation, and Sgt. Chong Hi-ju hostage at the substation for two hours and 20 minutes.

GOMBOJAB RECEIVES BULGARIAN CP DELEGATION

OW191425 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1341 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Sep (MONTSAME) -- D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received a delegation of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] workers headed by (?A.A. Veselinov), deputy chief of a department of the BCP Central Committee. The Bulgarian delegation is in our country in accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the MPRP and the BCP.

RSFSR DEPUTY LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES

OW191445 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1345 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Sep (MONTSAME) -- A delegation headed by O.P. Goreslavskiy, RSFSR deputy minister of Light Industry, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today. The delegation will be in the country in accordance with the cooperation plan between the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, and will also take part in activities of the days of the introduction and propaganda of leading Soviet experience in the MPR.

USSR'S GRISHIN AWARDED ORDER OF SUKHE BATOR

OW191427 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1334 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Sep (MONTSAME) -- By a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee has been awarded the Order of Sukhe Bator. [words indistinct] this high MPR award for his great contribution to the cause of strengthening fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, developing cooperation between the MPRP and CPSU and between the capitals of our countries, and in connection with his 70th anniversary of his birth.

MPRP Greeting to Grishin

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 9350 GMT 18 Sep 84

[From Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Sep (MONTSAME) -- UNEN reports on the opening of the days of Irkutsk in Ulaanbaatar and on the return of D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, who took part in the days of the MPR in Soviet Buryat ASSR.

UNEN publishes a congratulatory telegram from the MPRP Central Committee to Comrade V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee in connection with 70th anniversary of his birth. It stresses that the MPRP and the MPR Government highly assess the great services of V.V. Grishin in developing and deepening the inviolable, fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP, and between the two countries.

JAGBARAL GREET'S HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

OW191439 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1352 GMT 18 Sep 84

[From the Mongolian Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Sep (MONTSAME) -- UNEN carries Comrade N. Jagbaral's congratulatory telegram to Pal Lonsonczi, president of the HPR [Hungarian People's Republic] Presidential Council, in connection with his 65th birthday. It says: You are known in the MPRP as a prominent state figure of the HPR, who has devoted all his powers, knowledge, and experience to the cause of building a developed socialist society on Hungarian soil, and also to the cause of strengthening fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPR and the HPR.

JAGBARAL RECEIVES NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR

OW151143 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1616 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 14 (MONTSAME) -- The new ambassador to the Republic of Turkey to the MPR O. Cankardes presented his credentials to deputy chairman of the MPR Presidium of the Great People's Hural N. Jagbaral on September 13, in Ulaanbaatar. During the credentials presenting ceremony N. Jagbaral and Turkish Ambassador O. Cankardes exchanged speeches. Then they had a friendly conversation.

INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL MEETING CLOSES

OW132331 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1609 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 13 (MONTSAME) -- The 20th session of the Council of the Plenipotentiary of the member-countries of the International Geological Expedition in Mongolia ended on September 12 in Ulaanbaatar. The meeting was attended by delegates from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union as well as experts of the CMEA Secretariat and the International Geological Expedition. The council discussed a wide-range of questions on the present and future activities of the expedition. Corresponding decisions were adopted on all discussed problems. The session passed in a business-like and friendly atmosphere.

THAI PAPER INTERVIEW KPNLF OFFICIAL ON FIGHTING

BK210214 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Sep 84 p 2

[Excerpt] The Khmer resistance forces of Premier Son Sann, apparently confident of their growing strength, will take more military initiatives in the battlefields and strike at chosen Vietnamese targets, according to one of their senior officials. The official of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) told THE NATION that the resistance forces will also step up psychological and propaganda warfare as part of their new strategy for the coming year.

The guerrillas of the KPNLF will continue to operate deeper inside Kampuchea from their secret bases, he said. He said KPNLF counts on more arms supplies from sympathetic nations in its battles against the Vietnamese occupation forces in Kampuchea. KPNLF, he said, had set up several new units, including the so-called National Institute for Cadres of KPNLF, Council for Propaganda Affairs, and mobile field hospitals to further increase its fighting efficiency. He said the institute will train middle and high level KPNLF cadres in various fields; including politics, administration, pedagogy, health and agriculture. He said selected KPNLF guerrilla units will be trained in psychological-propaganda warfare and counter-propaganda activities.

The KPNLF official also said that Premier Son Sann will fly to China from New York on October 1 and is expected to meet the two other Khmer leaders, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan. The three Khmer leaders will also be attending the celebration of the Chinese national day in Beijing. The KPNLF will celebrate its fifth anniversary on October 9, he said.

VODK ON VIETNAMESE EFFORTS TO WOO JAPAN

BK200519 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Why Do the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Smile Toward Japan?"]

[Text] Hanoi's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, said on 11 September that Vietnam would welcome Japan as a middleman in seeking peace in Kampuchea as long as it adheres to a neutral stand. Everyone remembers that on 12 July, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe made a proposal to resolve the Kampuchean problem. Japan called on Vietnam to withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and promised to restore economic aid to Vietnam after the complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors rejected this proposal and strongly scorned Japan. Vietnam's NHAN DAN attacked Japan on 24 July, saying that this Japanese proposal was made to please China and serve the maneuvers of China and the United States, and so on. Why do the Vietnamese, who have just scorned Japan, now smile toward it? Everybody has noticed that the unpredictable nature of the Vietnamese toward Japan is like that of a child who is stubbornly crying but stops crying and smiles at a man with candy in order to please him and to get the candy. The Vietnamese, who have started to smile at Japan, are like a child.

First, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are tricky. They do not care about dignity. They are not ashamed. They would do any thing to achieve their criminal aims.

Second, Vietnam's economic situation is deteriorating and the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy cannot last much longer. The Vietnamese people, civil servants, and soldiers are suffering from food shortages.

In this rainy season, Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea have also suffered from a serious food shortage because many warehouse holding rice and paddy that they stole from the Kampuchean people have been attacked and destroyed by the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea. The Le Duan Vietnamese clique is very concerned about these food shortages. The shortages affecting the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea are more serious than those in Vietnam because if the situation were any worse at home the Le Duan clique's war of aggression in Kampuchea would collapse. The Vietnamese do not know how to resolve this problem. It is difficult for them to ask for more aid from the Soviet Union because the Soviets have already provided \$1 million per day, now have had to increase their aid to \$6 million per day. Nor can the Vietnamese enemy aggressors resort to stealing and robbing the Kampuchean people because there is nothing left to steal. During the past several years, the Kampuchean people have been completely stripped by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

This is why the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy have decided to smile at Japan -- to beg it to restore some aid to them so that they can channel this aid to their aggressor troops in Kampuchea. Can the Vietnamese achieve this aim? Do the Vietnamese really want Japan as a middleman to achieve peace in Kampuchea? No. The Vietnamese do not seriously want to resolve the Kampuchean problem. If the Vietnamese really wanted to bring peace to Kampuchea, they would have agreed to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions or they would have accepted Japan's proposal in July avoiding having to shamefully change their mind. Nguyen Co Thach's statement about the so-called peacekeeping committee in Kampuchea is only a propaganda ploy aimed at misleading international opinion before the convening of the UN General Assembly session and seeking Japanese aid. The Vietnamese will term the so-called peacekeeping committee that they want Japan to participate in neutral as long as it accept Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli and agrees with Vietnam's continued aggression and occupation of Kampuchea. Japan obviously cannot participate in such a committee if it has to meet these Vietnamese conditions because Japan has repeatedly said that as long as the Vietnamese do not withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea it will not have any relations with Vietnam and will not restore aid to it.

After Nguyen Co Thach stated his maneuver on the so-called peacekeeping committee in Kampuchea, an official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry stated: We cannot consider Nguyen Co Thach's statement as a change of policy. Thus, Japan continues to adhere firmly to its original stand that the Kampuchean problem cannot be resolved unless the Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese cannot use their smiling trick to change Japan's principled stand nor make it restore aid to them.

If the Vietnamese want to extricate themselves from their present impasse, they must unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny without any external interference and they must gather forces to reconstruct Vietnam's economy.

If the Vietnamese refuse to abandon their aggressive and expansionist ambitions and continue to stage such tricky maneuvers, the international community will condemn them more vigorously. The international community will continue to join hands to pressure the Vietnamese in the political, diplomatic, and economic fields until they agree to resolve the Kampuchean problem by withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

PASASON 'ARTICLE' DISCUSSES WHITE BOOK CONTENTS

BK201139 Vientiane KPL in English 0948 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 20 (OANA-KPL) -- Following the issuing of the Lao Government's white book on "Thai-Lao Relations" published following the annexation of the three Lao hamlets of Sayaboury Province by Thai troops for the last three months, today, PASASON frontpages a lead article disclosing the Lao side's principled stand for the truth.

All along, the paper points out, ever since the unhappy occurrence caused by the ultra-rightist Thai reactionaries' gross violation of the Lao territory, the Lao side has exerted utmost patience in its trying to settle the issue by peaceful means. Meanwhile, the Thai side, having no real intention to solve the situation, has come up with one evasive excuse after another, and ploys including in these are "the infamous technical team," their removal of the border posts, the unilateral breaking off of the talks.

All the Thai attempts are aimed at creating a "fait accompli" in connection with their violation of the Lao sovereignty -- thus, legalising -- so to speak -- their illegal deed. While withholding the settlement of this unwanted occurrence, the Thai side has given every effort to build up its forces in the three hamlets and the nearby border, to fabricate lies hoping to lead public opinion to think that it is an "ordinary border incident" and that Vietnam has blown up what originally a [as received] small matter and others. As far as the paper firmly underlines, it is not a small matter of ordinary border dispute. But it is a matter of open aggression and violation of another independent sovereign state's territory acknowledged by legal maps and official documents which Thailand itself has, even in the recent time, recognised as the state of reality.

It is against the background of building up of tension authored by Thai side that the Lao Government sees the need to publish the white book on the relations between the two countries which the Thai reactionaries are apt to qualify them as those of "blood and brothers," the paper underlines. It is true that the relations between the Lao and Thai peoples are brother relations as reads the forewards of the Lao "white book." Here the article quotes the white book as saying:

"The relations between the Lao and Thai peoples have, from immemorial times, been those between neighbours and brothers." The two peoples have been bound by blood and are very close to each other in the fields of culture, language, customs, habits and religion. On this basis, Lao-Thai relations should have been fully in a position to prosper finely. However, over recent decades and at present, they have developed in a way contrary to the wishes of the two peoples. The main cause of such situation is that the ultra-rightist reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles, adept of pan-Thaism, have colluded with external forces in pursuing a hegemonist and expansionist policy against Laos and other neighbors."

On the facts expounded in the white book, PASASON points out numerous crimes done to Laos and other nations in this region by Thai leaders in the last eight centuries as the Thai pursue their pan-Thaism. All the facts clarify well the present situation in which the ultra rightist Thai reactionaries are now entangling themselves is due to their own ambition. Their ambition has always been to interfere and annex the Lao territory. Here, the paper points out that the occupation of the three Lao hamlets by Thai is not an isolated incident but falls within the overall hegemonist policy having against Thai neighbours. Only in (?this) instance, it is Laos, the Thai victim. And such policy in addition is being strongly backed by Beijing big nation ruling circles.

The Lao people see that it is high time to expose to the world the truth concerning the Lao-Thai relations in the hope to make a stop and obstruct the dangerous situation authored by the Thai side. The paper appeals to the peace and justice loving mankind to put pressure on Thai reactionaries and allies which will eventually lead to the withdrawal of Thai troops from the three Lao hamlets. Only doing so, the relations between the two countries can be restored to the normal state serving not only for the benefits of the two peoples of Laos and Thailand but its region and other parts of the world, concludes the article of PASASON.

THAI PROTEST OVER BORDER ACTIONS DISCUSSED

BK201149 Vientiane KPL in English 0940 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 20 (OANA-KPL) -- No right mind, peace- and justice-loving person in the world can come to term with or be misled [in] connection with the truth about the current Lao-Thai border issue, however hard the Bangkok administration resort to use different types of ploys and campaign against Laos, PASASON comments today.

A Thai Foreign Ministry letter of protest submitted to the UN General Secretary alleging "Lao provocation" is yet another act of covering up their crimes pursued by Bangkok reactionary circles at the world organization -- this should not surprise many. The world public, including a wide-sector of Thai society, seem to have acknowledged the Lao PDR's sovereignty over the 3 borderline hamlets named Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang in the Lao Sayaboury Province [which have] currently been invaded and occupied by Thai reactionary troops since June 1984.

All legally binding evidences and proofs of the Lao sovereignty over the 3 hamlets were provided to the general public by the Lao governmental delegation during and in between the Bangkok Lao-Thai border talks which were met with a deadlock due to the Thai unilateral decision to pull itself out of the negotiation process.

When having confronted with strong and effective retaliation carried out by local Lao inhabitants of the 3 occupied hamlets, the ultra-rightist reactionaries within the Bangkok administration have turned around to accuse shamelessly the Lao people's self-defence rights as a provocation against Thai territory. But it is widely known that allegations of this nature had been long implemented by the Beijing hegemonist and expansionist circles when they invaded the northern territory of Vietnam in 1979. Whereas their 600,000 strong troops were carrying out criminal aggression against the Vietnamese people, the Chinese reactionary gang not only derived pleasure from their bloody acts but further with no qualm qualified the Vietnamese people's retaliatory act as aggressive provocation against China. However the only reward reaped by Beijing hegemonist and expansionist in this matter defeat, shame and condemnation. [sentence as received]

The whole world people apparently understand that the Thai military investion and occupation of the 3 Lao hamlets as the implementation of the experience and lesson drawn out of the Chinese aggressive model now executed by the Thai Commander-in-Chief A. Kamlang-ek who did his on-the-spot inspection of Chinese aggression at the Sino-Vietnamese border.

It is very certain that the Thai attempts to make the most out of the 39th UN General Assembly and its Chinese-backed schemes in connection with the violation of the sovereignty of the LAO PDR will be met with the same fate like that of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam as it was recorded in the historical aggressive fact perpetuated by China, the paper ends.

PARTY PROPAGANDA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

BK201459 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 20 (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, led by Sopha Khotphouthan, deputy-head of Propaganda and Training Board of the party CC, yesterday, left here to the USSR for a friendship visit. The delegation is to exchange experiences and lessons on organizational and training board work. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Son Khamvonvongsa, deputy-head of Propaganda and Training Board of the party CC, and other officials. Dollers Khalyulin, first secretary of USSR Embassy to Laos was also on hand.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

BK201505 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 20 (OANA-KPL) -- A Lao Federation of Trade Union [LFTU] delegation led by its vice-chairman Somboun Vongnoubountham, yesterday, left here to Moscow. During its stay there, the said delegation will take part in the conference of the heads of the Social Security Departments of the socialist countries' trade unions to be held on September 24-28 in Moscow. The delegation is also to attend the meeting of the heads of the Trade Unions' Control Commissions scheduled to be held on October [date indistinct] to 11 in the capital of USSR. Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Sinsai Keomanivong, LFTU Secretariat member and other officials. Dollers Khalyulin, first secretary of USSR Embassy to Laos was also on hand.

YOUTH UNION GROUP RETURNS FROM GDR VISIT

BK201515 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 20 (OANA-KPL) -- Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, acting first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU], on Sept. 18, led her delegation back home after paying a friendship visit to the GDR. Earlier the delegation attended the first Lao-Soviet Friendship youth meeting held in the Soviet Union. Mrs T. Phomvihan, who is also member of the party CC, and her delegation was met at the airport by Mrs Phetsamon Lasasimma, member of the party CC, vice president of the Lao Women's Union, Chaleun Gnipaheue, the LPRYU CC secretary. The GDR ambassador to Laos, Dieter Doering was also on hand.

PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIAN CONGRESS

BK201519 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 20 (OANA-KPL) -- A Lao party delegation led by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP CC, on Sept 18 returned home from Ethiopia. The delegation had attended the First Congress of Ethiopian Workers Party and attended the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution in Addis Ababa. M. Saisompheng, also minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, handed over the message of the General Secretary of the LPRP CC Kaysone Phomvihan to his Ethiopian counterpart Mengistu Haile Mariam and presented items of souvenir to the Ethiopian party congress.

SUPREME COMMAND SPOKESMAN ON KAMPUCHEA FIGHTING

BK210239 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Statement 20 September by Director of the Supreme Command Information Center Lieutenant General Samphao Sikhacha at the Supreme Command Headquarters -- recorded]

[Text] The fighting in Kampuchea has eased because of the heavy rain. It is the rainy season now. However, this does not mean that the fighting has completely died down. Along the border area under the Army's responsibility, the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin forces have been deployed along the border to intercept soldiers of Democratic Kampuchea. Artillery shells have been fired on occasion. The Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime has mobilized troops at some areas to replace those which were earlier withdrawn, especially in the area opposite Prachin Buri Province.

Vietnam has also tried to suppress Democratic Kampuchean guerrilla forces operating in the area south of Tonle Sap. The guerrillas have hit Vietnamese outposts. However, no violent incidents were reported. In the area under the Navy's responsibility -- Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces -- the fighting between the two sides has eased and moved deeper inside Kampuchea.

PRASONG ON VIETNAMESE PROPOSAL ON KAMPUCHEA

BK200727 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Speech on 19 September by National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri to seminar of radio and television officials of the central region at Government House -- recorded]

[Text] ASEAN continues to insist that Vietnam must pull out all its troops from Kampuchea and let Kampuchean people determine their own future. However, ASEAN also has sympathy for Vietnam and, therefore, if Vietnam begins the withdrawal of its troops and if this can be formally verified, the climate for talks would improve. I want to point this fact out. No negotiations can begin before a withdrawal of troops.

I said before that Thailand is not engaged in any kind of conflict with Vietnam and this also applies to ASEAN vis-a-vis Indochina. Vietnam currently has a conflict with Kampuchea and it has a problem with the United Nations, whose resolution calls for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Nobody should fall for the publicity about Vietnam wanting to talk with Thailand or about Indochina wanting to talk with ASEAN. If such things happen, the UN debate on Kampuchea this year will be rendered meaningless because every country would point out that negotiations on Kampuchea had already started and that the Assembly should drop the issue. Also, no one knows what issue will be discussed at such talks because while we want to talk about Kampuchea, Vietnam might want to talk about U.S. bases in the Philippines, and if we want to talk about a pullout from Kampuchea, Vietnam might want to talk about something else. Such talks could go on for years and never reach a conclusion. For this reason, we must not fall for such a ploy.

BURMESE GUNBOATS FIRE ON, SEIZE 6 TRAWLERS

BK200945 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Burmese gunboats yesterday morning opened fire on a Thai fishing fleet in the Andaman Sea and captured six trawlers believed manned by some 100 crewmen, officials said today.

The fleet sailed out to sea the previous night from the coast of Rangong Province and were apparently fishing in waters adjacent to Burma when the trawlers came under fire, the officials said.

An official at the Ranong Fishery Radio Station told the WORLD this morning that one boat, the Krit Samut 7, radioed a message at about 7 a.m. that two Burmese gunboats were approaching the fleet. A later report said the Krit Samut 7 and five other fishing boats -- Krit Samut t, Harin 66, P. Chokchai Thawisin, Phiyarat and Sahakit 16 -- had been captured, the official added. Neither the exact site of the incident nor the number of crewmen captured was immediately known. But it is understood that a fishing vessel is normally manned by 15-25 crewmen. Fishery authorities are reportedly seeking more details on the incident.

PRACHAK APOLOGIZES IN BID TO PATCH UP RIFT

BK210608 Hong Kong AFP in English 0542 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 21 (AFP) -- Six "Young Turk" former colonels publicly apologised to a group of top-ranking Thai Army officers in what observers here said was a bid to patch up rifts in the military. Col. Prachak Sawangchit, before a gallery of about 100 journalists, raised his hands in a traditional "wai" to Deputy Army Chief of Staff Chawalit Yongchaiyut and called for an end to division in the country "before things get out of hand."

The colonel, dismissed with about 400 other officers after an April 1981 coup bid failed, Monday accused Lt. General Chawalit and three other officers of masterminding Saturday's brief arrests of two other colleagues, popularly called "Young Turks."

Col. Prachak said he feared that a third party was trying to exploit a history of poor relations between his colleagues and associates of Lt. Gen. Chawalit to create instability.

Gen. Chawalit, in line for possible future command of the Thai Army, told Col. Prachak that all was forgiven and said he had and would continue to support a bid by the ex-officers for reinstatement or financial compensation. But the general noted that legal steps had to be followed before any such change in status. Foreign diplomatic observers expected public controversy over alleged feuds between serving and former officers to abate as a result of today's meeting.

SIAM RAT on Arrests

BK210234 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 Sep 84 p 3

[Editorial: "What Confusion"]

[Text] The recent arrest of two former Army officers has made headlines in every paper. Confusion still reigns about the arrest itself, the investigation, the release, the denial of any arrest, and the news conference about who was responsible for the arrest.

The confusion stems from the fact that no one seems to know whether an arrest took place because the arresting officers and the arrested neither denied nor confirmed it. Meanwhile, the public was told about the serious charges against the two officers, and not long after that the two were released just before another group of people were on their way to secure their release. No one seems to be able to know the real truth about this matter. People are confused and wonder if there is a vacuum which prevents them from knowing what has happened.

The law is designed to control people's activities in society in order to ensure that all can exist together peacefully and smoothly, and the law is enforced by officials to prevent conflicts among the people. We have a government, law enforcement officials, and everything else that a society should have but we still face a situation in which no one can explain what has happened -- the police chief was not aware of the arrest, a charge has been made public, the persons who were taken into custody could not confirm that they were arrested, and, finally, there was a press conference about the background to the arrests and the identities of those responsible. What is happening in this country?

Even though the prime minister is abroad, this does not mean that no one is in charge of the country or that some people should be allowed to take the opportunity to wield secret power or issue orders that create a situation which no one can explain.

We appeal to all -- the government and whoever is involved in the situation -- to think about this matter and realize that the country's future depends on what takes place, now! How can security be achieved in the future if what happens today is this confusing?

THAI RAT Editorial

BK200821 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 20 Sep 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Under Thai Law"]

[Text] It is a general judicial principle that every individual has equal rights and protection under the law. It is also a principle that everyone is innocent until proven guilty by the judicial system. Such principles enable people to live peacefully and securely under protection of the law enforcement officials. However, on 15 September two former Army officers were taken into custody for questioning by crime suppression division officials on a serious criminal charge. The arrest created quite a lot of confusion because colleagues of the arrested suspects alleged that the arrest was politically motivated and even made remarks challenging the country's authority, while the arresting officers kept their mouths shut about the issue.

While we agree with the interior minister, who said he sympathized with policemen, whose duty it is to maintain order, we wonder why the police chief or other senior officers were not aware of the arrest before hand. They even asked that everything be forgotten. In all, the arrest warrants and the ability of the suspects to bail themselves out are being overlooked as far as the legal system is concerned.

In comparison, the police have ignored complaints from many circles about the arrest of 22 Communists suspects, a journalist, a university lecturer, and a well-known writer and their requests for bail. The law should not be applied according to the discretion of the arresting officials. The law should be applied equally to all. If evidence is not sufficient, a suspect should not be arrested with the hope that evidence can be solidified later. This applies to both political and ordinary criminal cases.

We do not intend to criticize any group in particular, only to say that everyone should be treated equally under the law. Exception should not be made for anyone regardless of who he is.

SPOKESMAN SAYS PREM DUE BACK IN BANGKOK 26 SEP

BK200159 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon, who was on his way to France yesterday after convalescing in the U.S. is scheduled to arrive in Bangkok on the morning of Sept 26, Government Spokesman Trairong Suwannakhiri said yesterday. Trairong said Gen Prem and his 10-man entourage will return on Thai International flight TG911 and will arrive at 7.45 am at the Military Air Terminal.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON PRISONERS ISSUE

OW201824 Hanoi VNA in English 1626 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 20 -- VNA has asked a spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry for his opinion about recent reports in the Western press quoting a number of U.S. spokesman as saying that Vietnam and the United States are going to discuss in Geneva the hand-over to the U.S. of "political prisoners" in the re-education camps in Vietnam. The answer came in three points as follows:

1. The inmates in the re-education camps (in Vietnam) are not political prisoners. They have committed many crimes against the Vietnamese people. It is thanks to the Vietnamese Government's policy of leniency and humanitarianism that they have been receiving re-education.
2. The inmates in the re-education camps in Vietnam have nothing to do with a conference on the orderly departure program to be convened by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva in early October this year.
3. Vietnam is prepared to negotiate with the U.S. on questions of mutual interest. The two sides should agree on carrying out these negotiations.

LE DUAN, NGUYEN CO THACH LEAVE FOR INDIA VISIT

OW210815 Hanoi VNA in English 0731 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 21 -- Le Duan, general-secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, left here this morning on an official friendly visit to the Republic of India at the invitation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He is accompanied by Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the party Central Committee and minister of education; Dang Huu, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State Commission for Science and technology; and Dong Ngac, assistant to the party general-secretary.

The party leader was seen off at the presidential palace by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and minister of national defence; Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-president of the State Council; To Huu, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, Hoang Tung, Nguyen Thanh Binh, Tran Kien and Tran Xuan Bach, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee and vice-president and secretary-general of the State Council; Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee; Vu Dinh Lieu and Tran Phuong, members of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Xuan Thuy and Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of its International Department; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice-minister for foreign affairs; other members of the party Central Committee; ministers, vice-ministers and representatives of public offices and mass organizations.

Also present at the farewell ceremony was Indian Charge d'Affaires a.i. Sadasiva Sivaswami.

CPV, JCP DELEGATIONS CONTINUE HANOI TALKS

OW210613 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 20 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam this morning continued its talks with the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP]. This afternoon, Tran Danh Tuyen, president of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association; Trinh Ngoc Thai, general secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; and other leading cadres of the committee and the association called on Tetsuzo Fuma, chairman of the Presidium of the JCP C.C., and the other members of the delegation at the government guest house.

Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa and his party warmly received and conversed with their visitors.

Tran Danh Tuyen spoke out the warm feelings and attachments existing for many years between his organization and the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association. He asked Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa and the other members of the delegation to convey the Vietnamese people's sincere thanks to the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association and all strata of the the Japanese working people for their noble sentiments and wholehearted support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence so far. He reiterated the Vietnamese people's constant solidarity with and support for the Japanese people's struggle to defend their genuine ideals.

Tetsuzo Fuwa highly valued the activities of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other vehicles in consolidating and developing the long-standing friendship between the peoples of the two countries. He promised that when back home his delegation would inform the Japanese people of the Vietnamese people's friendly sentiments, the situation of their national construction, and their determination to defend their homeland.

PHAM VAN DONG CONGRATULATES CANADA'S MULRONEY

BK181659 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 18 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message of congratulations to Sir Brian Mulroney on his election as new prime minister of Canada.

DO MUOI, DELEGATION RETURN FROM BULGARIA, USSR

BK181729 Hanoi VNA in English 1334 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 18 -- A Vietnamese party and government delegation headed by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned here today after a visit to Bulgaria for the celebration of the 40th national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB].

The visit was made at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the P.R.B. During his stay in Bulgaria, Do Muoi was received by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the B.C.P.C.C. and chairman of the State Council; and Grisha Filipov, Political Bureau member of the B.C.P.C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

He had working sessions with Todor Bozhirov, Political Bureau member of the B.C.P. C.C. deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Bulgaria-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. He also visited a number of economic establishments in Bulgaria.

On his way home, Do Muoi stopped over in Moscow on Sept. 17. He held talks with N.V. Talyzin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet section in the U.S.S.R.-Vietnam Inter-governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The talks focused on measures to ensure higher efficiency in the allround cooperation between the two countries.

PARTY, STATE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIA

OW192115 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 19 -- A Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-president of the State Council, returned here today from a visit to Ethiopia. The delegation attended the founding congress of the party of the Working People of Ethiopia and attended the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the popular revolution (Sept. 12th).

During its stay, it was received by Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. At the founding congress of the Working People of Ethiopia, Chu Huy Man delivered a speech warmly welcoming the great achievements recorded by the Ethiopian people over the past 10 years, particularly the founding of the vanguard party of the Ethiopian working class aimed at taking Ethiopia along the socialist path. The delegation also attended the unveiling of the monument to Kark Marx and the Combat Monument in Addis Ababa.

TRAN TAN SPEAKS AT HANOI LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

OW210605 Hanoi VNA in English 1630 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 20 -- A press conference was held here today by the municipal people's committee in anticipation of the 30th anniversary of Hanoi's liberation (October 10). Addressing a large audience of Vietnamese and foreign reporters at the conference, Tran Tan, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee and acting chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, summarized Hanoi's situation and highlighted its major achievements in all fields over the past 30 years under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

He continued: "Over the past few years, Hanoi has broadened its international relations, contacted and exchanged delegations with the capitals of the fraternal socialist and friendly countries, and established sisterhood and cooperative relations with many other capital cities. Hanoi has been receiving valuable assistance from many countries, international organizations and progressive personalities in the world, particularly the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

"Clearly understanding its noble internationalist obligation, Hanoi has actively joined the party and the state in sending hundreds of experts to help their brothers in Vientiane, Phnom Penh and other national capital."

On this occasion, Tran Tan, on behalf of the Hanoi population, expressed his sincere gratitude to the Soviet people, to other nations in the socialist community, and to the friendly countries, international organizations, and progressive personalities the world over for their considerable and effective sympathy, support and assistance.

PAPERS VIEW RESTORATION OF RELATIONS WITH PRC

BK200909 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 20 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's statement that Indonesia will not sacrifice its political stability for the sake of the restoration of Indonesia's relations with the People's Republic of China has attracted the attention of PELITA and MERDEKA dailies. PELITA said that Indonesia's prerequisite is that the PRC will not support communist movements in Southeast Asian countries. The daily said that Indonesia's condition has an objective reason, because evidence showed that the PRC has close relations with various underground communist movements to create disorder in noncommunist countries, including Southeast Asia, and particularly Indonesia. MERDEKA believed that, from the politico-economic, cultural, and strategic points of view, the restoration of relations with the PRC would bring about more disadvantages rather than benefits and could even be considered as a threat from the north. The PRC remains a factor that should be taken into account by Southeast Asian countries which do not want their sovereignty to be harmed. Indonesia's stand to continue to close the door for the restoration of relations with the PRC is not an incorrect or unrealistic stand, but it is a natural and logical dimension in the growth of an era.

MURDANI ON 'DUAL FUNCTIONS' ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

BK201615 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The commander of the Armed Forces and the Security and Order Restoration Command, General L.B. Murdani, has said it is necessary to know the history of the birth of the Indonesian Armed Forces and how the Indonesian people expect it to play its role in order to understand its dual functions. The Armed Forces commander was speaking to some 100 foreign diplomats in Jakarta this afternoon. He also quoted President Suharto's speech before Parliament on 16 August that the dual functions of the Indonesian Armed Forces would never lead to militarism. The commander of the Armed Forces and the Security and Order Restoration Command, Gen Murdani, gave the lecture at the invitation of the Association of the Heads of the Political Sections of the Foreign Missions in Jakarta. Answering questions, Gen Benni Murdani said the fighting values of the Indonesian Armed Forces would be continuously inherited by its new generations as they and the 1945 generation have similar confidence and viewpoint.

MUSLIM DISSIDENTS ARRESTED FOLLOWING RIOTS

BK200845 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 20 (AFP) -- Twenty Moslem dissidents have been arrested in the past week's crackdown on Indonesia's Moslem opposition, one week after bloody clashes between security forces and Moslem youths here left dozens dead. The detainees include an active member of the Petition 50 opposition group, A.M. Fatwa, who was interrogated by police yesterday and is now being held in a military prison, the Legal Aid Institute here said. Mr. Fatwa spent nine months in prison in 1978 for making inflammatory sermons against the government and has continued his anti-government preaching since then despite warnings from authorities. He has been interrogated several times since a particularly virulent anti-government sermon given in July. Sources close to the military said 54 Moslem dissidents were on a list of people to be detained. The number did not include young Moslems who were detained on the spot during the September 12 riot in the Tandjungpriok Jakarta port area.

The Legal Aid Institute, a human rights organization, said the 20 comprised Moslem preachers directly involved in the riot and other preachers accused of having fanned anti-government sentiments at other times. Reports have quoted dissident sources as saying that Salim Kadar, who headed the youths in the riot, was arrested Tuesday. Those found guilty of direct involvement in the riot are likely to be tried under the subversion law, which carries a maximum death sentence.

Meanwhile underground pamphlets have begun circulating, calling on Moslems to unite to defend Islam, and authorities are watching the situation closely, especially in Islamic strongholds in East and Central Java. High-ranking military officials have taken steps to calm fears, absolving the Moslems and putting the blame on communist elements. Calls have been made for people not be "taken in" by the inflammatory pamphlets. Daily PIKIRAN RAKYAT today quoted Army Chief of Staff General Rudini as saying yesterday in East Java that there were indications that communists active in the 1965 abortive coup were behind the riot, using Islam as a cover. Beijing communists were blamed for the abortive coup. General Rudini called on the people there to ignore pamphlets "inciting the people against the Armed Forces." "So it is clear that the (Tanojungpriok) incident was supported by the communists. They infiltrated for the purpose of using the Moslems to incite riots," PIKIRAN RAKYAT quoted him as saying. "I call on the people to remain calm. It is not true that the rioters were Moslem groups," he continued.

The Java military commander, Lieutenant General Yogie S.M., warned Monday in Yogyakarta that such incidents offered fertile ground for a communist comeback, daily SINAR HARAPAN reported yesterday. The daily also said pamphlets accusing Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani of being responsible for the "massacre of Moslems" were circulating in the Central Javanese city. In one pamphlet, an unknown Islamic group accused the Catholic general of masterminding the massacre, calling him an "infidel who fights and should be fought against by Moslems." It attacked his "henchmen paid by the infidel Chinese who are against Islam," and said there was no choice for Islam but to continue the struggle. The group "Generasi Laa Ilaha Illallah" called for concerted action to be taken in an orderly manner and urged readers to copy and further distribute the pamphlet to all Moslems in Indonesia. It said they "should unite to defend the principle, live like a true Moslem or die."

Official statements have avoided naming Moslems as having incited the riots for fear of the emergence of a widespread solidarity movement presenting the spectre of communism, which is still vivid in the people's minds almost twenty years after the abortive coup, observers say.

Meanwhile some 22 dissidents, including former military figures and Moslem opponents, including former military figures and Moslem opponents, today issued a statement calling for the formation of an independent commission to investigate the riot and make its finding public. The statement said the riot was rooted in the government's pushing of the state ideology -- belief in one God, humanity towards others, nationalism, democracy and social justice. The statement also exposed an earlier incident in which it said a non-commissioned officer entered a mosque with shoes on and tried to take off a poster using sewerage water. No action was taken against the officer, the statement complained. Among the signatories were Lieutenant General Dharsono, a former West Java military commander and former secretary general of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), former Jakarta Governor Ali Sadikin, former police chief General Hugeng, former Health Minister Azis Saleh and a former president ad interim Syafruddin Prawiranegara. Most of the signatories were members of the Petition 50 opposition group.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR CONCERNED OVER UK TRADE IMBALANCE

BK210259 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Tues. -- Britain's trickling imports of local goods and its persistent trade surplus with Malaysia could prove the stumbling block in bilateral relations, the prime minister said tonight. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad stressed that declining trade between the two countries would "negate all the efforts we have put in together to consolidate and strengthen our relations."

"The sooner we find a solution to the problem of trade imbalance, the sooner we can concentrate on other areas of co-operation," he said at the inaugural dinner of the Malaysian-British Society. He was "deeply concerned" about the shrinking British market for Malaysian goods, falling British exports and the fact that "the balance of trade with Britain has never been in our favour".

"I learn with regret that there has been very little change in Malaysia's share of the British market for many years." Britain ranks sixth among Malaysia's trading partners, accounting for three per cent of total trade with Malaysia compared with eight per cent a decade ago. Malaysia makes up only one-half per cent of total British trade compared with five percent 10 years ago.

While Dr Mahathir appreciated "the positive contributions of the British Government as well as the business community towards meeting the aspirations of the New Economic Policy, we must not allow such a (trade imbalance) situation to persist".

He hoped that both British-Malaysian and Malaysian-British societies "will give this important issue due consideration in their future deliberations". The prime minister was especially supportive of these channels for enhancing commercial ties.

"I understand the discussions were frank and fruitful and areas of co-operation, including investment opportunities, training and transfer of technology have been examined and programmes were outlined for future action." Both societies are headed by former Central Bank governors -- Tun Ismail Ali and Lord Richardson. The two are "men of few words, but they have established a reputation of getting things done," noted the prime minister.

Praises Ties

BK201309 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Tues. -- The prime minister tonight praised Malaysia-Britain relations, particularly in industry and education, and said Malaysia would reciprocate recent British efforts to strengthen ties.

"Malaysia has benefitted greatly from assistance by the British Government, particularly in technology and industrial cooperation," he said. Britain remains one of Malaysia's biggest investors, putting more overseas capital only in Singapore.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said that during a meeting in March last year, his British counterpart, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, showed that she "was sincere in her desire for better relations with Malaysia."

"The least that Malaysia could do is reciprocate," he said when addressing the inaugural dinner of the Malaysian-British Society here.

Dr Mahathir welcomed the increased contacts between the two countries and said these "augur well for bilateral cooperation."

Following the "Buy British Last" policy, Britain ushered in the resumption of good relations with a train of visits by its leaders and personalities, including the chairman of the Board of Trade, Lord Jellicoe, Ministers of State Kenneth Baker and Lord Bellwin, and the Duke of Edinburgh and former Prime Minister Edward Heath.

"The continuance of such contacts should serve to further consolidate the close ties between our two countries," he said.

In education, Dr Mahathir showed his approval of "the steps that have been taken to alleviate the hardships faced by our students in the United Kingdom."

"We welcome the move by the British Government and private institutions to provide scholarships and awards in various fields at both graduate and post-graduate levels.

"It is with interest, too, that I note the initiative taken by both sides to develop strong ties between our respective colleges and universities," he said. Dr Mahathir urged that British educational establishments also provide teachers and recognise the courses.

"We will need more such ties in the future as Malaysia intends to reduce the burden of other countries for university places by conducting the first and second year courses as well as pre-university training within the country."

MAHATHIR LEAVES FOR ROME ON 3-DAY VISIT

BK201435 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed left Kuala Lumpur for Rome tonight to pave the way for high-level relations between Malaysia and Italy. The prime minister's 3-day visit will be highlighted by talks on economic, cultural, and technical matters.

In the political field there is no problem between the two countries. In international forums Italy supports our government as well as ASEAN on various issues, including Kampuchea.

BRIEFS

UPGRADING, BUILDING TRANSMITTERS -- The deputy minister of information, Datuk Chan Chiang Sun, on a 4-day visit to Sabah and Serawak, disclosed on 6 September that 24 transmitting stations will be built or upgrade in both the states. The project will be carried out in two stages. The first stage will be to upgrade existing transmitting stations with FM equipment and under the second stage, stations will be built to boost reception. [Summary] Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Sep 84 BK]

'MILITANT STUDENTS' RALLY AT U.S. EMBASSY 20 SEP

OW201648 Hong Kong AFP in English 1642 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Manila, Sept 20 (AFP) -- Thousands of militant students protested here today in front of the U.S. Embassy against alleged U.S. "imperialism" and support for the government of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Riot police advanced with truncheons raised after students pressing against them refused to back off. Student leaders shouted "We will not retreat" through megaphones as tensions rose. Demonstrators chanted anti-government slogans and gave scathing speeches in a standoff which lasted until sundown, when the protest ended peacefully.

The estimated 2,000-3,000 students had marched 2.5 kilometers (1.6 miles) to the embassy waving red, yellow and white banners. It was part of a protest buildup for tomorrow, the 12th anniversary of Mr. Marcos' imposition of martial law, which was lifted in 1981. The students belonged to a new coalition, Makabayan, an acronym standing for Students and Youth of the Country for Freedom. "We're not here for body pain or for lumps, but we're here for the dismantling of the imperialism of the United States," said student leader Lisa Pulgado. Police Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera said his 500 men had set up the blockade in line with a city ordinance barring demonstrations within 500 feet (153 meters) of the embassy.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HK201150 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Arturo Tolentino left today for the United States as the head of the Philippine delegation to the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The session starts on September 27. Tolentino's party took Philippine Airlines flight 100 for Tokyo and San Francisco. Correspondent Cel Baiza reports on that:

[Begin recording] In his predeparture statement, the foreign minister said he will work for the establishment of a new international economic order that would give developing countries a substantial share in world industrial production, technology and trade. He further said that he will work for a role of the Third World in international decisionmaking. He also bared a six-point issue in which the Philippines will actively participate in the General Assembly sessions. Among the issues is the question of food and hunger in many parts of the world, especially in Africa and in areas affected by armed conflict where refugees are forced to flee.

Tolentino will be away for 3 weeks. [end recording]

MARCOS DISCUSSES IMF LOAN, ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Views Loan Approval

HK201145 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] President Marcos today called on the nation to close ranks to ensure the survival and stability of the country during this period of challenge and crisis. The president made the call during a speech before the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Manila at the Manila Hotel. According to him, the danger of a distorted political dialogue is greater than ever.

The chief executive emphasized that in this time of trial to our national life there is much for each and all of us to do in our respective ways to ensure the survival and stability of our country.

During the same occasion President Marcos spelled out five key components of the country's national recovery program. He said these components have been favorably received by the International Monetary Fund. The chief executive disclosed that the five key components are in place and that the approval of the program by the IMF is only a matter of time. The Philippines is completing negotiations for the release of a \$630 million credit facility to be used in the restructuring of the country's economy.

[Begin Marcos recording] All in all, what we expect to do in our recovery program over the new planned period extending up to 1987 are: 1) an improved balance of payments position; 2) a stronger and more efficient financial system; 3) a more viable government corporate system; 4) [words indistinct], less imports and a more competitive industrial structure; 5) a more developed and productive agricultural sector.

These are the overall [words indistinct] for the national economy that, in essence, will receive the support of the International Monetary Fund and the international financial community when the rescheduling program is approved, and these are the bases of their faith and ours that our economy is viable and capable of growing and that our external debt can be fully serviced by the country. [end recording]

Stresses Unity

HK210047 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [20 September] appealed for unity to ensure the country's survival and stability in face of crisis. The president was guest speaker during the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club at the Manila Hotel. He said there was no point debating on social, political, and economic issues, because these have been decided in the last elections. He said it is now necessary for everybody to contribute to the national recovery effort.

At the same forum, the president also asked the opposition to close ranks with the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] to solve the economic crisis facing the country. He said the problems cannot be solved if there is disunity among all sectors of society. There should not be any partisanship in this struggle to overcome the crisis. The chief executive said the country is not only suffering from economic crisis but also from the disastrous effects of natural disasters.

He also rallied all sectors of the nation to have confidence in the country's economic recovery. [Begin Marcos recording] Many believed that without prompt assistance, we were a goner, and many bet on this, but here we are 11 months after the negotiations almost [words indistinct], considerably better-off than we were a year ago. Many foolish speculated that the foreign exchange rate would deteriorate to Latin American proportions, something as high as 50 pesos per dollar. Yet in fact we have witnessed a perceptible stabilization of the exchange rate in recent months. Yesterday or the other day the blackmarket rate went down from 20.70 to 20.4 I think you know why; several speculators were arrested.

Many believed in the continued flight of capital [words indistinct]. Yet today we are beginning to witness a gradual return of the money that went abroad.

What I am suggesting is that the ground for confidence in our economy is there, for us to [word indistinct] and support. The real issue of confidence is actually a question whether the many sectors and elements of the economy and the nation will live up to their respective responsibilities, and not to shirk them.

We can well imagine what can possibly happen if business for instance were to neglect its obligations, if labor were blind toward public responsibility, and if government were to abandon its duty to safeguard economic health and public and political stability. But the converse is also true, that recognizing their respective obligations and roles and pulling together for the common task, recovery is within reach and renewed growth is possible. [end recording]

The present also spelled out four measures that will help in the country's economic recovery: reduction of the budget deficit to about 1.0 to 1.2 percent of the country's gross national product by 1985; the lowering of the financial requirements of government corporations from 18 billion pesos last year to about 12 billion pesos in 1984; control and reduction of liquidity; and containment of inflation beginning this year and thereafter. According to the president, the most critical of these objectives is the bringing down of inflation, which saps income and upsets the flow of commerce and other economic activities.

MARCOS REJECTS PLEBISCITE ON POWERS AMENDMENT

OW201421 Hong Kong AFP in English 1340 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Manila, Sept 20 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today rejected proposals for a plebiscite on a constitutional amendment guaranteeing his powers to make laws by decree, saying voters had approved of it in the May general elections. "All parts of the Constitution are subject to review -- but Amendment Number 6 was specifically raised as an issue in the election," he said, pointing out that his new society movement party (KBL) retained a clear majority in the May 14 polls.

The current KBL-opposition ratio in parliament is 111 to 61. He said the KBL win showed the people's support for the party stand on the amendment. The opposition and some civic groups have been urging the repeal of the amendment, which they claim to be in the wake of political normalization. "If now you tell me that we must go to the polls, my answer is we already did, and this is not the time to do it. Let us finish with our economic crisis and we will go into all these political questions," the president told a [word indistinct] of top businessmen and professionals after delivering a speech. Mr Marcos acquired decree powers in 1972 when he imposed martial law, which was lifted in 1981. Amendment 6, ratified in 1976, made the powers permanent. The chief executive emphasized the urgency of helping the country recover from its severe economic crisis and warned the opposition again that communists would take over the country if political stability was not safeguarded.

ENRILE DISCUSSES CPP'S FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

HK200736 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has disclosed the existence of four major functional commissions of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] whose mission is to infiltrate and agitate the country's labor sector. Minister Enrile made the disclosure in a speech yesterday [19 September] before members of the Employers' Confederation of the Philippines at the Manila Garden Hotel. According to the defense minister, the four commissions, operated by the Communist Party of the Philippines Central Committee, are the commission for mass movements, the commission for propaganda, the united front commission, and the military commission. He said the primary targets of these commissions are key industries and the multinationals in the country as well as other essential services such as transportation and communications.

NEW TRAVEL TAX RATES GO INTO EFFECT 17 SEP

HK171147 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] The new travel tax rates took effect today. The increased travel tax rates were enumerated in Memorandum-Circular No 194, which was addressed to the chairman of the Philippine Tourism Authority, Jose Aspiras. Correspondent Cel Baizas reports:

[Begin recording] In the said memorandum, departing first-class passengers in any international flight shall pay 3,600 pesos, and 2,150 pesos for economy class. The memorandum also provides that a reduced tax amounting to 2,250 pesos and 1,350 pesos for first- and economy-class respectively shall be imposed on persons who are 12 years old or below. Officials and employees of travel agencies, airlines and shipping companies travelling on nonresident tickets, sponsored tickets, Filipino journalists, contract workers and persons authorized by the president for reasons of national interest can avail of the reduced travel tax rates. Those exempting from paying the travel tax rates are foreign diplomats and consular officials, officials and employees of the United Nations organizations and its agencies, personnel of multinational companies, crew members of ships and airplanes on an [words indistinct], Filipino citizens who are permanent residents of foreign countries, NEDA [National Economic Development Agency] scholarship grantees, infants who are 2 years old or less, U.S. military personnel and their dependents. [end recording]

FOREIGN INVESTMENT DOWN FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS

HK171339 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 84 p 2

[By reporter Daniel C. Yu]

[Text] Investments in new projects and additional capital of existing projects registered with the Board of Investments [BOI] during the first semester decreased 5.5 percent to P [peso] 3.04 billion from P3.22 billion in the same period last year. The drop had been expected as business activities slackened because of the foreign exchange crisis.

Statistics collated by BUSINESS DAY for the January-June period showed local investments down 16 percent to P1.46 billion from P1.74 billion in the corresponding 1983 period. This offset a marginal 0.6 percent increase in foreign investments from P1.48 billion to P1.58 billion.

The slump in investments actually started during the second semester of last year. At end-1983, BOI-registered investments dropped the first time in five years, by 22 percent to P5.22 billion from P6.66 billion posted for 1982. The 1982 level was the highest achieved since the creation of the BOI in 1968. From 1979 up to 1982, domestic and foreign investments grew at an annual average rate of 57.6 percent. The continued business difficulties appear to be discouraging both local and foreign investors from entering into new projects or expanding existing projects.

Investments in wholly Filipino-owned projects posted a sharp 60.5 percent drop to P368 million during the first six months from P935 million a year ago. Investments in wholly foreign-owned projects decreased by 41 percent from P1.08 billion to P639 million.

There appears to be a change in sources of foreign capitals with less investments coming from North America, principally the United States, and more from Asian countries than previously. From Asia came a total of P653 million during the period, up 423.9 percent from P124.7 million registered in the first half of 1983. From the United States came P683.7 million down 15.3 percent from P807 million.

Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) dominated the list of BOI-approved equity investments with P42 million during the period. Japan contributed P175.6 million.

Europe was the only other region which posted an increase in investments, registering P231 million compared to P112 million for the same period in 1983. The main European sources included West Germany with P68.5 million (from P46.6 million in 1983), Britain with P56.1 million (from P46.5 million), and the Netherlands with P54.3 million (from P3.6 million).

A substantial portion of foreign equity has been made under the liberalized investment scheme that has been allowed late last year. Under this scheme, supplies of materials can be converted into equity investments. A total of \$57 million such supplies were converted into equity by foreign principals and multinationals during the first semester. The investments were made in 105 companies engaged in the production of drugs and pharmaceuticals, electronic products, motorcycles, beverages, garments, and handicraft.

Among the major projects registered with the BOI for availment of incentives were ASEAN Copper Products, Inc. for a copper fabrication project (\$248 million), National Semiconductor Philippines, Inc. for export production of semiconductors (P338 million), Asian Alcohol Corporation for an expansion in its ethyl alcohol production (P302.05 million), Danasia Integrated Agro-Industrial Development Corp. to produce animal feeds, hogs, and poultry products (P179.5 million), Universal Textile Mills to rehabilitate its plant under government's textile modernization program (P168.6 million), Philippine Dairy Corp. to produce dairy products (P140 million), and Integrated Microelectronics, Inc. to expand its production of integrated circuits and magnetic heads (P118.9 million).

Foreign companies that increased investments in their local subsidiaries were Pepsico Inc., which infused \$20 million, and Coca-Cola Export Corp., which invested \$5 million. Conversions of supplies into equity included those of Baxter Travenol (Philippines), Inc. for \$15 million, Ciba-Geigy (Philippines) Inc. for \$2 million; and Merrel-Dow Pharmaceuticals for \$331,200.

VIRATA ON OUSTER MOVE, FOREIGN LOAN ISSUES

HK150039 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata yesterday [14 September] said the move by the coalesced opposition in the Batasang Pambansa to oust him on the issue of non-confidence in the government will not prosper under the Constitution. The prime minister said there can be no vote of confidence in government at this time, because the Constitution says that there can be no confidence issue in 1 and 1/2 years after an election. Prime Minister Virata was elected as the prime minister on July 24, a day after the new parliament had convened. He was elected to the regular Batasang Pambansa last May 14.

On foreign loans, the prime minister said foreign commercial banks will continue to be the main providers of credit to the Philippines even if the country obtains the \$630 million credit facility from the International Monetary Fund. According to Prime Minister Virata, the country expects to obtain a total of \$1.65 billion in loans from foreign commercial banks as an integral part of the country's restructuring of its foreign loans. He said that the countries extending loans to the Philippines have been generally supportive.

In a related development, Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez yesterday said no major road-blocks are anticipated in the final approval by the Executive Board of the IMF of the Philippines' request for a standby credit of \$630 million.

Fernandez, together with Prime Minister Virata, will leave today for the United States to meet with IMF officials and formally submit a new letter of intent. The Central Bank governor had earlier said that major issues of the credit facility have been discussed with the IMF.

FERNANDEZ REPORTS PROGRESS IN IMF NEGOTIATIONS

HK140947 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The Philippines has achieved substantial progress in its negotiations with the IMF for a \$630 million standby credit facility. This report was relayed yesterday [13 September] to President Marcos by Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez, who said an agreement has been reached on a satisfactory prior-action package. Fernandez had earlier disclosed that all major obstacles to the grant of the facility had been ironed out and that a new letter of intent is now being finalized.

Meanwhile the country's export receipts totaled \$3.07 billion during the first 7 months of this year, showing an increase of 6.19 percent compared with \$2.8 billion earned during the same period last year. Data released by the Central Bank's Economic Research Department showed that the top export earners this year were electronics, coconut products, wood, garments, textiles, and mineral products. These products are categorized as critical export commodities because they account for about two-thirds of the country's total export earnings.

PAPER ON IMF REPORT ON LOAN APPROVAL DELAYS

HK141538 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Sep 84 p 2

[By Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] "Political Difficulties" as well as economic problems, which prompted the government to avoid taking the economic measures recommended by the International Monetary Fund, caused the delays in the IMF's approval of \$630-million standby credit facility for the country. This was indicated in a confidential IMF staff report prepared by the Fund's Asian Department and Exchange and Trade Relations Department and submitted to the IMF executive board.

"In the course of (IMF) staff visits," the report stated, "the basic objectives of an economic program have been established, but the actual formulation and implementation of policies proved to be protracted in the wake of political difficulties and a rapidly deteriorating economic situation which rendered the adoption of policy measures, at the same time urgent and difficult." "Difficulties with the statistical data base also contributed to the delays," the report added, referring to past overstatement by the Central Bank of the country's reserve of foreign exchange, which resulted in inaccuracies in statistics on the expansion of domestic credit supply.

The latest IMF staff mission which left here last week after a round of negotiations on the credit facility, was the seventh IMF team sent here. The first mission was in the country Oct. 10 to No. 10. It recommended the approval of the loan, but later withdrew the recommendation after it discovered that the CB's foreign exchange reserve had been grossly inflated. The economic program mentioned in the document represents the program which the country must strictly comply with as a condition for availing itself to the standby credit facility. The BUSINESS DAY source who provided the documents, explained that the "political difficulties" referred mainly to circumstances surrounding the May 14 elections. The source, claimed the IMF assessment was that government did not want to implement such measures as the free float of the peso-dollar exchange rate and the imposition of new taxes because these would have had adverse effects for the ruling party in the elections.

The IMF document itself referred to the elections: "In the general elections held on May 14, 1984, the ruling party's majority in the national assembly was reduced."

The government apparently tried to convince the IMF that it was willing to adopt the IMF recommendations shortly after the May 14 elections. In June it devalued the peso, and imposed taxes on transactions in foreign exchange.

The government as early as December had agreed with the IMF that it would limit the budget deficit to 1.5 percent of the gross national product -- the total of output of goods and services -- this year. The IMF projections indicated, however, that the government would not be able to meet the deficit target and, the Fund recommended that new measures be taken to increase government revenues.

The source also claimed that what convinced the previous IMF teams not to recommend approval of the credit request was the escalation in national government borrowings in the months before the elections. "The authorities' efforts at reversing the monetary expansion of the last quarter of 1983 had been offset by the unexpectedly large financing of the national government," the report of the sixth IMF mission stated.

The report also pointed out that government policies announced just before the elections went against the austerity measures the IMF had been recommending. "New Claims on budgetary resources arose," it stated. "Among the claims, newly formulated self-reliant productivity programs were introduced with an impact on the 1984 budget of P [peso] 1.8 billion. Second, another wage increase for public employees was effected on May 1, 1984. The basic minimum wage rate was raised by 10 percent with a claim on 1984 budgetary resources of P0.8 billion."

The report also indicated that the delay in the IMF staff recommendation had been mainly due to the staff's opposition to the country's exchange rate system, which in effect had fixed the rate at P14 per dollar for eight months through June. It pointed out: "The rigidity in the management of the exchange rate, coupled with the ineffectiveness of the exchange restrictions involved in the system of centralized surrender and allocation of foreign exchange, has fostered the emergence of a large unofficial secondary market. This market has complicated the government's efforts to meet priority import and other payments needs."

COALITION NOTES POLITICAL REPRESSION IN PROVINCES

HK140758 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Sep 84 p 18

[Text] More than 200 organizations allied with the Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy (CORD) have noted major political trends in the provinces. In their reports to CORD's recent national congress, these organizations noted the intensified political repression and militarization in the provinces in Mindanao, Panay, Samar, Leyte, Central Luzon and Southern Tagalog.

The reports also noted the rising encroachment of foreign capital, especially American, in the provinces. The reports indicated that these trends have led to deprivation of farmers and indigenous cultural minorities. The reports also indicated pronounced resistance by people to the policies of the present administration, especially after several major political developments triggered by the Aquino assassination in August last year. Cause-oriented protest mass actions have also increased.

One report by the Task Force Detainees, a group which monitors military harassment and arrests of persons involved in cause-oriented organizations, said political repression and militarization were manifested by such policies as "salvaging" with 369 such cases documented so far this year. It also cited 145 disappearances, 800 arrests and a total of 2,800 political detainees. The report also cited bombings in Lanao and Agusan provinces.

Various sectors, particularly students and workers, spoke of the increasing deprivation of civil rights, specifically in connection with their airing of grievances through public actions.

The presence of "anti-Filipino" institutions such as transnational corporations, the building of hydro-electric dams, the American military bases, the Bataan nuclear power plant, foreign agribusiness firms in Central Luzon and Mindanao as well as the continued importation of fertilizers and pesticides was also noted in the reports.

Another trend noted in the reports is the mushrooming various organizations that reflect popular militant expressions such as the Pinagisang Gitnang Luzon sa Adhikain ng Sambayanan [Central Luzon Union for Nationhood] (PIGLAS) in Central Luzon; Kilusan Bayan sa Timog Katagalugan [National Movement for the Southern Tagalog Region] (KBTK) in Southern Tagalog; Brotherhood Operation for the Ouster of Marcos (BROOM) in Negros Occidental; Cebu Alliance for the Restoration of Democracy (CARD) in Cebu and Concerned Students of Aklan (COSAK) in Aklan.

"Likewise," the reports observed, "protest campaigns are no longer reduced to local or regional efforts but are increasingly being held on a nationally-coordinated level such as the boycott campaign during the recent Batasan polls in May and the massive Aug. 21 activities nationwide to mark the first anniversary of the late Senator Benigno S. Aquino's assassination."

MALAYA DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF WORKINGMEN

HK180153 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English Sunday Supplement 9 Sep 84 pp 3,4

[Article by Noel A. Albano: "Hard-Up and Strike-Bound, Workers' Nightmares Are Far From Over"]

[Text] Nineteen-eighty four, the year of the Orwellian prophecy, might just turn out to be a year in which the Filipino workingmen lived out the nightmare of soaring prices, falling value of wages and the deterioration of the quality of life. The grinding economic crisis that has brought untold misery, poverty, hunger and deprivation to Filipino workers has triggered a heightening unrest in the labor front that threatens to explode into something worse. Tens of thousands are out of job, thousands more are underemployed while others who still find themselves with regular jobs earn wages that are barely enough to make them cope with the difficulties the crisis has brought.

Passed from all sides and faced with uncertainties in the future, workers have increasingly taken to the streets to demand greater economic benefits and call government action on their plight. They have called strikes, staged walkouts but such actions only invited repression from the government which, regrettably, resorted to the use of unmitigated force by the police and the military.

From January to April this year, police assaults on workers' picketlines left at least two workers dead, about 170 injured and close to a hundred arrested.

The police attack on striking workers at the Foamtex Industries last April 6 was the most serious confrontation between men of the law and the workingmen. Two young workers - Felipe Caracas and Antonio de Guzman - were gunned down by policemen from the northern district and Valenzuela. It was an atrocious crime against the workingmen and it touched off a one-day stoppage among workers of 120 firms in Northern Metro Manila.

After more than 5,000 people accompanied the slain workers to their graves, Foamtex workers filed a suit against NPD [Northern Police District] Superintendent Brig. Gen. Tomas Karingal, Assistant Superintendent for Operations Col. Elpidio Clemente and Valenzuela Police Chief Col. Virgilio Obinian.

But even before authorities could take action against the three officers, a Sparrow unit from the NPA calling itself the Alex Boncayao brigade, after the former Solid Mills labor leader who joined the underground in 1978 and died in a clash with lawmen in 1982, made a shocking move and assassinated Karingal last May.

They claimed in a statement released to the foreign press that they meted out justice on Karingal "for his blood debt to the people." The alleged brains of the Karingal slay, Ruben Alegre, was captured three months after the killing and is now in military custody.

The ugliness of the Foamtex massacre was repeated on the morning of July 9 when Metrocom and anti-riot squads fired at striking workers of the Artex Development Corp. in Malabon.

There were conflicting reports of that attack. Five workers were reported killed during the assault but their bodies were never recovered. Police later on claimed there were no fatalities; but the attack left 98 injured. This touched off a barrage of denunciations from militant groups deeply hurt by this wanton use of violence in utter disregard of the workers' rights.

"Strike is our only weapon to dramatize our demands for economic benefits," says Rolando Olalia, son of Felixberto Olalia who founded the militant Kilusang Mayo Uno. [KMU].

KMU and other labor groups condemned the assault and other forms of police and military harassment employed against striking workers at Interpolymer Corp., Aberdeen Court, Inc., Sinclair Philippines, Balanced Food, Corp., Holland Milk products and several food and beverage firms.

Most of the strikes were launched by workers to force management in their firms to implement wage orders and economic benefits which are due to workers as mandated by law. Some were launched because of unfair labor practices like union busting. But at the core the strikes is the demand for better wages.

Studies conducted by the National Wages Council reveal that real wages have dropped from P [peso] 17.78 in December 1983 to P16.77 in May 1984, with 1979 as the base year. The computation was based on the approximate inflation rate of 40.3 to 41.3 percent, which is lower than the actual inflation rate of 52 percent.

The buying power of the workingmen did not increase even with the implementation of Wage Order No. 4 which integrated the cost of living allowances to the basic pay to non-agricultural workers in Metro Manila. This meant an increase from P42.07 to P43.67, or P1.60! Still, the basic daily wage was far too low to enable workers to cope with rising costs of essential goods and services.

Studies by various labor centers show that a family of six would need between P75 and P90 just to be able to fulfill their daily requirement.

If workers with jobs are unlucky enough with low wages, others found themselves in 1984 without jobs. Figures released by the Ministry of Labor and Employment indicate that between January and December 1983, a total of 64,284 workers have been laid off. This represented a 29.7 percent increase from the previous year's total of 49,557.

The unemployment situation started to grow worse beginning in November of last year. About 30,000 workers representing 46 percent of those terminated in 1983, lost their jobs during this period. The trend continued from January up to May this year with 44,115 more workers terminated. Figures from June to September are not yet available but this distressing trend continues. The usually reliable Center for Research and Communications (CRC) has estimated that from 290,000 to 300,000 will be laid off this year due to the crisis.

The government has had no concrete solution to offer to workers and stem their growing unrest.

At the beginning of the year, the Social Security System (SSS) offered a three-month emergency loan to laid off workers. But only a very small percentage could avail themselves of the loan. Those who have not been paying SSS contributions for more than 35 months were not entitled to a three-month loan. Compounding their woes, workers found out that a lot of employers did not remit workers contribution to the SSS. There is no exact figure yet on how many workers were able to avail themselves of the three-month loan.

Faced by difficulties and uncertainties, workers have grown more militant and active in pressing for demands for greater economic benefits.

From... January to April alone, a total of 51 strikes have been declared. Even the Bataan Export Processing Zone [BEPZ], the government-controlled industrial complex in Mariveles town where multi-national firms are based, was rocked by a series of strikes, including that staged by workers at Inter-Asia Container Industrial Corp.

The Inter-Asia strike triggered sympathy strikes among workers of Lotus Export Specialists, the top BEPZ exporter of Nike shoes to the United States, Europe and the Middle East.

Strikes were also staged by workers at San-Ros Manufacturing and Sui Tui Garments, highlighting an ever-worsening workers' unrest at the BEPZ caused by alleged unfair labor practices of foreign firms, making use of cheap Filipino labor and raw materials there.

Only 32 of 52 firms remain at the BEPZ. Once projected to provide direct employment to 40,000 workers and indirect jobs to 100,000 others, the BEPZ is believed to have only 16,000 workers at present.

Labor tension has also gripped Cebu. On May 31, close to 700 strikers of the Visayan Glass Factory, Inc. protesting the unjust termination of their union leader and the suspension of two other workers were tear-gassed by police who were serving a restraining order issued by the National Labor Relations Commission.

Even the transport sector is not spared from the strikes. On the eve of June 6, members and sympathizers of the Pakakaisa ng TsUPER at Operator Nationwide (Piston) struck in Metro Manila over proposals by government of higher traffic fines, confiscation of licenses and rerouting. An estimated 15,000 Piston members joined the strike which pitted them against the whole machinery of the Metro Manila Commission and the PC [Philippine Constabulary] - Metrocom.

The strike lasted only one day and by 7 p.m. of June 7, it was effectively ended. Several drivers were arrested, including Piston secretary-general Deogracias Espiritu who was charged with "direct assault upon agents of a person in authority."

With the crisis far from blowing over, labor unrest in the country is bound to heighten.

"Our search for the solution to the crisis not of our own making, forces us to work and struggle hard...By launching our strikes, we are out to recover the rights and benefits that are already ours but are being denied us," said the KMW and the Pambansang Koalisyon ng Manggagawa Laban sa Kahirapan (PKMK) [National Coalition of Workers Against Poverty] in a joint statement issued last July.

The labor centers said they will put "forward new forms of struggle" to protect the workers' rights and interests.

COLUMNIST VIEWS TOLentino PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS

HK170213 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 16 Sep 84 p 4

[Inside Malacanang" column by Celso G. Cabrera: "Is Tolentino Presidential Timber?"]

[Excerpt] Ever since he clashed with the powers in the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] over the restoration of the Vice Presidency, Foreign Affairs Minister Arturo Tolentino no has been considered by the general public to be a fiscalizer. Though it wasn't the first time for Tolentino to argue against the party on an issue, he was responsible for reviving the question of the vice presidency right after Benigno Aquino's death. He also actively opposed his fellow KBL members over a number of issues.

Through press statements and at speaking engagements, Tolentino openly voiced out his opposition to several KBL-supported measures. Several political observers opine the main reason Tolentino was given the post of foreign affairs minister was to "neutralize" him as an administration critic which he is despite, being a member of the ruling party.

Recent moves initiated by his supporters have finally given us a glimpse of Tolentino's plans for the future. Sources say supporters of Turing have already set up a Tolentino for President Headquarters in San Juan. Whether this move has the blessings of Tolentino or not is not clear.

With the next presidential election just two years away, a Tolentino-for-President Headquarters may be premature and ill-advised. Such a precipitate move would expose Tolentino to vigorous attacks from his partymates.

Tolentino's Sleepless Nights

According to reports, he has been having sleepless nights and is beginning to walk in circles, whispering to himself: "Will I run for president? What are my chances of winning? Will Marcos give way? Should I join the opposition?"

On the other hand, his supporters feel that an organization for the presidency this early would give Turing ample time to make use of the resources of his ministry in laying the groundwork for his political ambitions. As a Cabinet member, Tolentino may have access to some information an outsider would not have. As a member of the ruling party, he could assess the plans of others members of the ruling party in 1987, including President Marcos.

For a running mate, Tolentino may consider former Vice President and Foreign Affairs Secretary Emmanuel Pelaez. Would such a team be a formidable combination? Only time can tell. Tolentino is from Luzon and has considerable support in Metro Manila and throughout the country. This was when he ran as senator.

The same is true with Pelaez. Although regarded by many political leaders a "butterfly, Pelaez still enjoys vast support both in the majority and minority groups, especially since he fought the coconut monopoly.

At the moment, Pelaez, who announced his political retirement and decided not to run for re-election in the Batasan, is silent. But it could be that the one-time vice president is secretly laying down his own political network before plunging anew into the political melee.

Tolentino Cannot Be KBL Candidate?

The next question: will Tolentino and Pelaez run as KBL or will they join the opposition? From the looks of it, it seems that the two have a very slim chance of getting the official nomination of the ruling party.

For one, President Marcos is still at his peak and may decide to run for another term.

If they don't get KBL support will they joint UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization]? And will UNIDO accept them? Though the UNIDO leaders have yet to make a statement, they are not averse to Tolentino and Pelaez joining the opposition. Political observers recall that Tolentino almost became one of the official candidates of UNIDO in Manila. In fact, there were rumors that Tolentino on the eve of the elections was going to switch over to the opposition, if some of his wishes, whatever these were, were not granted. Apparently, Turing got what he wanted because he stayed a KBL.

Pelaez, on the other hand, is a close friend of UNIDO Chairman Salvador "Doy" Laurel. Old Nacionalista Party members recall that Doy was an ardent supporter of Pelaez during the party convention for the 1965 presidential election. When the votes were first counted, Pelaez garnered the majority but it was not enough to clinch the nomination. He was followed by Pres. Marcos, supported by former Speaker Jose Laurel, Jr. next former Vice President Fernando Lopez. Tolentino brought up the rear. The rest, of course, was history. Marcos eventually won in the second balloting over Pelaez.

The next presidential election therefore may pit a Tolentino-Pelaez ticket against President Marcos. If this develops, it would be a return fight between old political rivals. For one, Marcos, Tolentino, and Pelaez are all brilliant legal minds and eloquent speakers. A debate between Tolentino and Pelaez on one hand and Marcos and his running mate on the other should be a historic political development. But whether Marcos and his running mate accept a challenge to debate with Tolentino and Pelaez remains to be seen.

Tolentino as MFA Boss

Now as boss of Foreign Affairs, Minister Tolentino has reportedly shown decisiveness, both in foreign policy and personnel administration during his first 60 days in Padre Faura. This has won the respect of the rank and file in that office and the general public transacting business with the MFA [Ministry of Foreign Affairs].

In a move to eradicate graft and corruption in MFA, Tolentino simplified the cumbersome procedures for the issuance of passports by eliminating all unnecessary paper work. The only document required for natural-born Filipinos to apply for a passport is a birth certificate -- genuine, that is. For naturalized Filipinos, only a certified true copy of the certificate of naturalization or an order of the Court.

Thus, the once lucrative source of under-the-table income for petty crooks has now been completely eliminated. Now if only Minister Tolentino's relatives could be kept away, kept from interfering, that is.

Next, Foreign Minister Tolentino quietly but effectively sidetracked the officers who abused their authority. To improve morale, he personally reviewed the lists of promotions of foreign service officers and requested President Marcos to please consider his proposals favorably since the personnel had not been promoted since 1981.

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